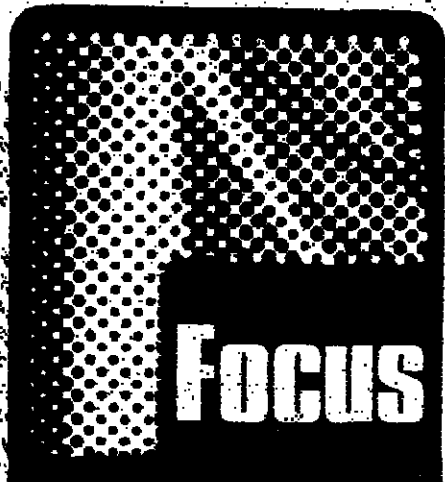


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Mischief in Soviet auto land

By Dev Murarka

Moscow
The Soviet Union has entered the automobile age in reverse gear.

Ask any of the country's car buffs, and given a little encouragement they begin to recite their woes. Their biggest problem: repairs and spare parts.

Even ordinary windshield wipers are a prized commodity in the U.S.S.R. and difficult to replace. They are whipped off cars in no time flat, and drivers soon learn to stow them in a safe place when they park anywhere.

Spare parts are available only on the black market, where they cost twice or three times the original price — and one has to have contacts. For this reason, foreigners who own Soviet-made cars, often have to import spare parts from Finland, where they are easily available.

Few explanations

The various explanations Russians give for the country's poor state of automobile affairs are rarely convincing. At any rate none of the difficulties appear insurmountable. But when one learns of conditions in the automobile factories themselves, one wonders how the Soviet Union's millions of cars keep running.

Just such a glimpse was provided recently in the country's most prestigious car factory, the Volga automobile plant in Togliatti, which produces the Soviet version of Fiat cars known inside the country as the Zhiguli. Trainees are sent to this plant because it is considered a model of modern management technology.

*Please turn to Page 4

Turkey reviews military ties with U.S.

Aid cutoff triggers defense reorganization

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul
Turkey appears determined to review its defense policy and its bilateral military agreements with the United States even if American military aid to this country is resumed.

Various plans now are being drafted by Turkish military and diplomatic experts.

The Ford administration has asked the Turks to refrain from any hasty action until its current efforts to persuade Congress to lift the arms embargo produce some result. The Turkish Government has agreed to wait until the end of February to see if there is any new development in Congress, which imposed the cutoff as of Feb. 5.

"Even if the American arms embargo is lifted, Turkey will continue its efforts to reorganize its defense and take the appropriate measures," defense Minister Tihani Sancar told an interviewer.

"Henceforth we shall give priority to our defense needs and interests. The national conscience is awakened, and every Turk, military or civilian, is feeling enthusiastic about it."

The minister pointed out that oral and written military agreements with the United States, including those on the status of the American military installations in Turkey, now are being carefully studied.

Turkey will make a selection of these so-called common defense installations, and decide which of them are really necessary for its security within the NATO defense system, and which are not. Those making no contribution to Turkey's security are likely to be closed down gradually, the extent and speed of such action, which the government will have to decide, will depend on the attitude of the U.S. Congress.

According to Mr. Sancar, if the U.S. arms embargo continues, Turkey will reserve its right to disengage itself from its obligations under the joint defense agreements. "If the U.S. does not respect its part of the agreement and takes unilateral action against Turkey, we cannot help but take the necessary measures," he said.

*Please turn to Page 4

Voting lobbyists out of the cloakrooms

Large segments of both Senate and House determined that time for disclosure has come

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Lobbyists spend more than \$9 million a year officially — and probably many times as much unofficially — trying to influence the making of laws that Congress enacts for Americans.

On which laws and lawmakers do they lavish their attention? No one knows.

And how much similar lobbying goes on in the executive bureaucracy? No one knows.

These questions have gone unanswered for 29 years under the federal government's lobbying regulations. But now, after the money-in-politics abuses of Watergate, Congress is beginning to demand answers.

To get them, it may tug lobbying from the corners of congressional cloakrooms into the glare of detailed public disclosure.

Stafford leads assault

"This could be the year that lobbying's time has come," says an aide of Sen. Robert T. Stafford (R) of Vermont, leader of a bipartisan reform assault on the lobbying institution.

Opposition is expected from many lobbies. The counsel of the Chamber of Commerce warns that a too sweeping disclosure would threaten free speech and have a "dampening effect" on the exchange of ideas between business and government.

But Sen. William E. Brock III (R) of Tennessee, a conservative businessman who supports reform, says "the intent of [a proposed] bill is not to limit discussion [or] jeopardize the everyday flow of ideas so necessary."

Reasons for optimism

Optimists of such supporters of lobby reform as the Stafford aide is grounded on such evidence as:

• In the Senate, authors of competing bills have agreed to work behind a unified measure, and won a promise of early hearings from Government Operations Committee Chairman Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) of Connecticut, one of its co-sponsors.

His predecessor, retired Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) of North Carolina, declined last year to hold hearings.

• In the House of Representatives, nearly a quarter of the members (102) co-sponsor similar lobbying reform legislation proposed by Reps. Thomas F. Rallsback (R) of Illinois and Robert W. Kastenmeier (D) of Wisconsin. And nearly three-quarters (318 of 435) support such reform, according to a poll by Common Cause, the public-interest lobby.

• At the state level, seven states last year adopted new lobbying disclosure laws or regulations (Arizona, California, Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon, and, for the first time, Idaho and West Virginia).

'Logical successor'

Congressional reformers, who last year overhauled the Watergate-stained election campaign spending laws, view lobbying reform as (in one's words) "the logical successor."

Here is how reform would tighten and broaden the old 1946 lobby law:

Wider Coverage: Hundreds of lobbying Washington lawyers and corporate executives — who now escape regulation because lobbying is not their "principal purpose" — would be covered if they were paid or spent as little as \$250 a quarter (or \$500 a year) on lobbying, or made eight oral contacts per quarter with government officials.

Fuller Disclosure: The present vague registration would be replaced by itemized disclosure of each lobbying expense of \$10 or more, and each contact with Congress or the executive branch.

Tougher Enforcement: The current enforcement by Congress's own Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House — netting only one successful prosecution in 29 years — would be stiffened and shifted to a new, independent Federal Election Commission. Senate bills also propose separate commissions (House bill).

Broader Boundaries: Lobbying in the executive bureaucracy would be regulated for the first time.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Cambodian refugees live on Mekong River fish

Besieged Phnom Penh: cars, movies, rockets

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
News reports focus on all that is dramatic and horrible about Phnom Penh. But there is a curious surface "normality" about the beleaguered city which also ought to be mentioned.

Once one gets past the airport and its fighter-bombers and into Phnom Penh itself, the overwhelming impression is of a city going about its business, and its play, despite the war.

There is fighting nine miles to the north and six miles to the west; almost every day, a few rockets

smash into the Cambodian capital. But the markets are still open, and on some days they are full of fruits and vegetables.

Considerable quantities of food get through the "noose" which the insurgents have around the city, one is told. The problem is that the prices of many items have soared beyond the reach of the average citizen.

Schools carry on

Some schools have been closed temporarily in areas where a number of rockets have struck. But others are still open. Secondary school students can be seen playing basketball and soccer.

*Please turn to Page 4

Kissinger on aid to Cambodia, Israel

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Ford administration has supported its call for more military aid for Cambodia by arguing that the United States will lose its credibility as a major power unless Congress provides the aid.

At the same time, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger acknowledges, in an apparent reference to arms requests from Israel, that current congressional questions about U.S. aid generally "could be applied to any country."

In carefully chosen words, Dr. Kissinger told a press conference Tuesday that a "special relationship" between Israel and the U.S. would withstand such "strains" — but that the entire issue of congressional attitude was "no trivial matter."

In response to a question that followed at once,

Dr. Kissinger said he had seen no evidence of any harder congressional look at aid to Israel.

Both President Ford and Dr. Kissinger called on Congress to provide \$225 million in extra aid for Cambodia by asserting that Cambodia would fall to communist forces quickly if the aid were withheld.

"Are we to deliberately abandon a small country in the midst of its life and death struggle . . . a small Asian nation totally dependent on us?" asked Mr. Ford in a message to House Speaker Carl Albert (D) of Oklahoma.

Dr. Kissinger also rejected a statement by the Indian Ambassador to Washington, T. N. Kaul, criticizing U.S. resumption of arms sales to Pakistan, praised a statement by Syrian President Hafez Assad that Syria might consider a peace settlement with Israel as "a major step forward," and acknowledged the difficulty of the U.S. in deciding whether to grant arms aid to Ethiopia in its struggle with breakaway Eritrea.

Nixon's Florida houses—part of history?

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Key Biscayne, Fla.
Former President Nixon has received offers between \$600,000 and \$700,000 for his two Florida houses, but so far rejected them.

Instead, says the director of the Nixon Historical Association, the former president will wait to see if the houses can be turned into a nonprofit center for the study of international affairs.

Nixon friends, including Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo, are supporting efforts by the association to raise \$500,000 from the public to purchase the two waterfront homes.

Mr. Nixon purchased the houses in

late 1968 — one for \$125,000, another for \$127,800, according to records at the Dade County courthouse. Since then, property prices have escalated sharply on Key Biscayne, a subtropical island a few miles from downtown Miami.

Price called justified

A fair price for the properties today might be \$225,000 apiece, or a total of \$450,000, if an ordinary citizen owned them, says Key Biscayne real-estate broker Jim Francois. Since a former president owns them, then the \$500,000 which the Nixon Association

Democrat energy plan unveiled

Gas tax, squeeze on world oil price

By Harry R. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A comprehensive energy program for the U.S., far different from the one proposed by President Ford, is rapidly taking shape among key Democrats in Congress.

Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, charging that Mr. Ford's energy policy would "send a bulge of inflation all through the economy," says the Democratic program includes a 10-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline this year, rising to 40 cents a gallon in four years.

The Democrats also would place oil importation in government hands, through the medium of a "negotiating authority" which would set import quotas and accept "sealed bids" from oil-producing nations.

This mechanism, Mr. Ullman told reporters at breakfast, hopefully would put pressure on member countries of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to break the world price of oil, now about \$11 a barrel.

"We start," said Mr. Ullman, new chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, "from the standpoint that [Americans] can't continue their present acceleration of oil imports" without "destroying the economic base of the United States."

Nonetheless, added the Oregon lawmaker, no reduction of oil imports is possible this year without plunging the U.S. economy deeper into recession.

*Please turn to Page 4

Inside today...

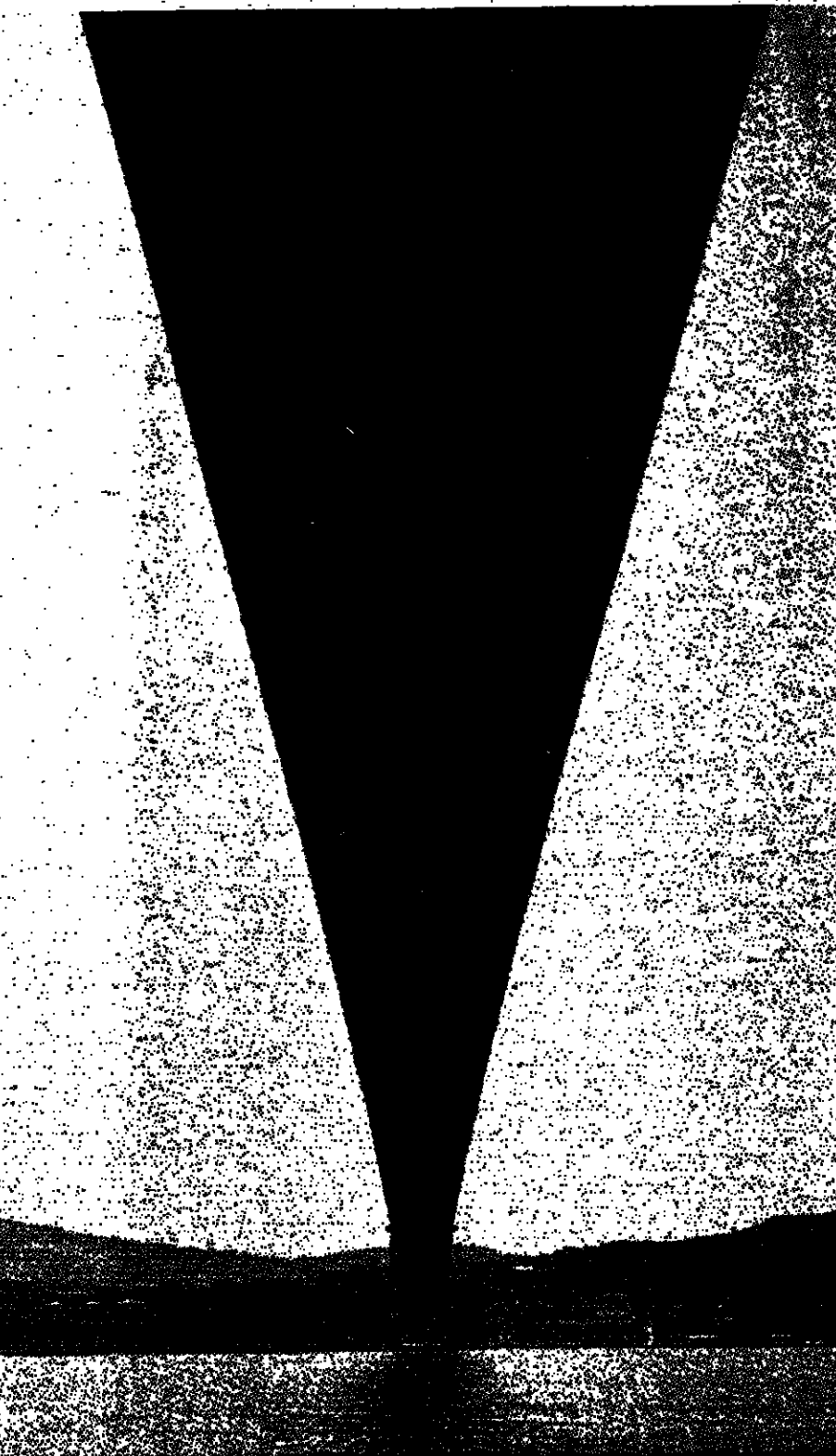
Why Boston Red Sox face uphill fight 9

Greek crackdown on coup plotters 2

Noise: what individuals can do about it 10

The beauty of Russia's winter 11

News—briefly 2 Editorials 12
Arts/Books 7 Sports 9
Cons./Sci 10 Home Forum 11



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

New bridge to Istanbul—U.S. diplomats need one

Bringing back 'good old days'

New 'antique' autos made of fiber glass

By Lynde McCormick
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Wind goggles, scarf, driving cap — all in place. A flick of the ignition and the roadster purrs into action. Dave Laquidara eases down the handbrake and the sleek Auburn glides into the street.

Perhaps somewhere nearby a Bugatti two-seater fires up — or a 1929 Mercedes Gazelle with mahogany running boards, or a Ford Mole A.

The scene is not the Great Gatsby's front driveway or an outing of some car collector's club. In fact, the cars are fakes — but increasingly popular fakes.

'Fiberfabs'

Eight companies now manufacture fiber glass copies, nicknamed "fiberfabs," of old cars such as the above, and sell them either as kits to be mounted on the chassis of modern-day autos, or do the mounting themselves and sell the cars complete.

"The person who buys these cars is not someone who's interested in an old car," says Pat Kemp of the Classic Motor Company in Palm Beach, Fla., which manufactures a



Fiber glass replica of 1929 Mercedes Gazelle

Few would guess that under this body is Volkswagen

"modified" Model A Ford replica. "There's an emotional attachment to them; they bring back the 'good old days'..."

And contrary to expectations, the current economic slump has brought

a sales boost, says Mr. Kemp.

Although several of the cars are quite expensive, they do bring back "the good old days" for considerably less money than the original might cost.

An Auburn roadster in good condition, for instance (Auburn also made the Duesenberg) would cost between \$30,000 - \$50,000. Originally built in 1932, it looks about as long as a standard-sized Plymouth or Ford, but seats only two people and no luggage — an extravagance of luxury that makes a 1975 Cadillac seem economical.

"The body is an exact copy of the original... and is mounted on a Chevrolet or Ford" frame, says Mr. Laquidara, who sells the cars complete or as kits out of Milford, Mass. "The fiber glass molds were made from an actual disassembled '32 Auburn... It would take a professional mechanic about three months and a 'backyard' mechanic about eight months" to build the car, he says. Prices start at \$4,000 for a kit and go to \$16,000 for a completed car.

VW becomes Bugatti

But if taste and economics run in other directions, the field is wide open.

For example, \$750 and a Volkswagen chassis get you a 30-mile-per-gallon 1927 Bugatti 35B. Bay Products Corporation of Miami makes replicas of it and a 1929 Mercedes-Benz Gazelle (which costs more).

Antique car buffs generally regard most of the imitations with feelings ranging from disdain to indifference, says John Gillis of the Antique Auto Museum in Brookline, Mass. "Except for the Auburn roadster, the copies are not exact... The workmanship is often poor, and they are usually overpriced," he says.

Increasing sales

But most of the companies report steadily increasing sales. Classic sells about 1,000 Model A's and about 150 Romuluses (another Auburn — 1935) a year even with hefty price tags of \$10,000 and \$19,500, respectively.

But Mr. Gillis points out that the fiber glass versions "aim for a different audience," one not necessarily interested in an original, as well as the considerable work and expense involved in restoration.

After Tito: can Yugoslavia stay aloof?

Ports could prove alluring to Soviets for maintaining Mediterranean presence

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The opening of the latest trial of Yugoslav dissident Mihalj Mihajlov in Novi Sad is a reminder of the current uncertainties in Yugoslavia. They add Yugoslavia to the list of countries along the northern shore of the Mediterranean — Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, and Turkey — where question marks about the future raise increasingly acute problems for Western defense planners.

At the root of the uncertainties in Yugoslavia is the general wondering about what will happen when President Tito is no longer on the scene. The marshal, founder and embodiment of the postwar Yugoslav state as a Communist, federated republic now is in his 80s. When he is no longer at the helm (the question is asked) will his successor be able to hold together the six republics making up Yugoslavia?

The Soviet magnet

Marshal Tito's own greatest concern — probably shared by the great majority of Yugoslavs — is that when he goes, the Soviet Union should not pull Yugoslavia back into the Soviet bloc which he so dramatically broke back in 1948. With the great-power jostling under way in the Mediterranean, the availability to the U.S.S.R. of Yugoslav ports as Soviet naval bases in the Adriatic would be an obvious advantage.

The marshal has reason to mistrust Soviet intentions. Last fall 32 members of a pro-Soviet dissident movement in Yugoslavia were sentenced to jail terms. (The Yugoslav authorities were discreet about the outside connections of the movement, usually describing its members as "communist.") They are believed to have had ties with pro-Soviet Yugoslavs who have been living in exile in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia since 1948.

After the 1948 break with the Soviet

Union, Marshal Tito followed a policy of toughness at home, cracking down on dissidents both on the right and on the left. Twenty-seven years later — presumably on the continuing assumption that any opening could be seized by a U.S.S.R. waiting to pounce or subvert — he is doing the same thing.

Mr. Mihajlov's trial fits into a pattern of cracking down on the Left after some swipes against the Right. The swipes against the Right have been mostly against nationalists within the Republic of Croatia alleged to be intent on taking it out of the Yugoslav federation. Fifteen Croats were sentenced to prison terms of up to 13 years on just such charges earlier this month. (There has long been tension within Yugoslavia between those mainly Catholic parts of it which were once under Austro-Hungarian rule — such as Croatia and Slovenia — and those Orthodox and Muslim less developed parts that were once part of the Ottoman Empire.)

Another recent swipe against the Right was the banning of an issue of the Catholic weekly Druzina.

Balancing — or perhaps overbalancing — this on the Left has been the closing down of the Marxist magazine Praxis. Before the closing down of the magazine, eight Marxist professors at Belgrade University had been summarily dismissed because of their association with the publication. In this context it fits the trial — which opened Tuesday — of Mr. Mihajlov. Mr. Mihajlov is a Marxist — but one who has often criticized the Soviet Union and the restrictive aspects of communism elsewhere. He was imprisoned in Yugoslavia 3 1/2 years for his heretical views in the late 1960s.

The Yugoslav Government's view is that it and alone should be arbiter of how and when the U.S.S.R. is criticized — apparently on the assumption that any uncontrolled teasing of the Russian bear might prove over provocative.

Athens reports arrests in coup try

Regime apparently firmly in control but some see pockets of dissent as threat

By John K. Cooley
and Peter S. Mellis
Correspondents of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis's government in Greece appeared in firm control after an aborted Greek Army coup.

But the planned coup could be only the tip of an iceberg in a larger conspiracy, analysts assert.

Over 35 officers were reported under arrest after an attempt engineered by what Greek Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tossitsas called "a small number of unrepentant officers."

Informants in Athens say the center of the plot was within the Second Army Corps headquarters near the northern city of Salonika, with cells extending to units throughout Greece, including the tank training center in the Goudi suburb of Athens.

Two of the officers arrested, Maj-Gen. Pavlos Papadakis and Brig-Gen. Nicholas Dertilis, were connected with the Cyprus coup against President Makarios which brought on the Turkish landings in Cyprus and the downfall of the military regime in Athens last July.

Units transferred

Virtually all of the 850-man Greek national contingent then serving in Cyprus were transferred to the Turkish or Bulgarian frontiers or to other remote garrison posts by the Caramanlis government, and this was one of the causes for dissatisfaction.

The government said Lt.-Col. Ath-

anassios Perdikis, a leader of the 1967 coup which installed former dictator George Papadopoulos in power, has been cashiered.

The newest Army agitation appeared to originate among some 2,000 officers who supported or tolerated the military regimes from April, 1967, until August, 1974.

A large group of the "organized" pro-junta officers were hardly touched by the purges carried out by the Caramanlis government.

These officers maintained support for Mr. Papadopoulos and Gen. Dimitrios Ioannides, the second junta leader. They were further linked with a sense of insecurity developing within the armed forces as a result of an anti-junta campaign, which also affected the morale of wealthy segments of the officer corps.

Royalist ties involved

This sentiment was shared by former royalist officers disappointed by what they considered Mr. Caramanlis's failure to return former King Constantine to his throne. A national referendum voted against this last year.

There is a further group of officers concerned by the upsurge of what they see as leftist anarchism and also by the legalization of the Greek Communist Party for the first time in 15 years.

All these issues acted as a catalyst for an anti-government Army movement, apparently exploited by the cadre of junta conspirators still in key positions in the Army. There are reports that the plotters planned an

attempt on the life of Mr. Caramanlis.

Some responsible active officers have claimed the government should quickly purge the armed forces, retiring perhaps 300 men from the Army. In the Navy, they say, the situation could be righted by retirement of only 20 officers.

In a broadcast Feb. 25, Prime Minister Caramanlis assured Greeks there was no cause for further concern. He said the government would move swiftly to eliminate the last remaining centers of pro-junta subversion in the country.

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Windhoek, South West Africa
Looming independence for the Portuguese territories of Mozambique and especially for Angola, just north of this country, once more focuses attention on South West Africa's future.

Is freedom for what the United Nations calls Namibia any closer as a result of the new winds of change? The response from the authorities here is still a firm "no," despite hints of change to come from the South African Government in Pretoria.

"South Africa is not prepared to be irresponsible, like pulling out of this country due to outside pressure," said Dirk Mudge, senior member of the legislative assembly's executive committee in a private interview here.

"Instead it would welcome a solution. It wants to find a settlement."

Minor changes permitted

Other informants here agree that South Africa intends to stay. But they attribute it less to a sense of responsibility on Pretoria's part than to determination to keep this nation, which is rich in diamonds, uranium, copper, and Karakul sheep (Persian lamb), under control for as long as possible.

The overall impression one gathers here is that while the government talks of making changes, and has permitted a few minor ones already to take place, it really has no intention whatever of allowing what residents call simply "South West" truly to become Namibia — that is, independent and black-ruled by its majority black African population.

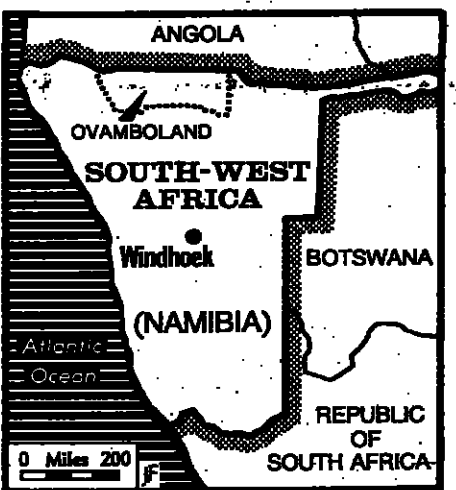
Instead, Pretoria treats South West as a useful but backward province of South Africa rather than a mandated trust territory supposedly being trained for self-government.

Separate entity

"Separate development or apartheid will continue here just as long as possible," declared a local informant who preferred not to be identified. "The Boers [South Africans of Dutch extraction] want to keep a white heartland here surrounded by black Bantustans, with perhaps special status for Ovamboland."

The latter reference is to 340,000 Ovambo tribesmen who comprise nearly half the country's 800,000 people. Whites number 90,000. If the Ovambos, who live mostly in the northern portion near the Angola border, were made a separate entity, then the whites would be the largest remaining "tribe" in South West Africa and thus could perpetuate their control of the southern portions of the country.

This so-called "solution" of having two governments instead of one has been mentioned by South Africans in



By a staff cartographer

the Assembly at Cape Town, but it has no support among blacks here.

Hostile tribes

The United Party opposition in South Africa says "South West" should have a multiracial government on federal lines in the south, but an all-black government for the north. The government balks at this, saying it would take years to establish two regimes, and then how could they be unified?

Instead, says the government here, each racial group in South West must choose its own spokesman and decide for itself what it wants. But with a complex array of hostile, competitive tribes and ancient tribal systems, no one explains how a consensus is to be reached.

South African Prime Minister John Vorster declared last year that people here should be allowed, "unhindered," to find their own solution. Mr. Mudge, who is close to Mr. Vorster, says once all the ethnic groups have selected their representatives they should meet with the whites, represented by himself and an assistant, to discuss the terms for a final agreement. This means, he said, an "unconditional dialogue."

Flat rejection

But Gerson Vell, president of the South West Africa National Union (SWANU), flatly rejects this dialogue concept. He says blacks want a unitary state from the Orange River in the south to the Kunene River in the north and from the Atlantic Ocean to Botswana.

Mr. Vell also called for a black majority government elected on a one-man, one-vote basis. His SWANU organization is a member of the Namibia National Convention.

Despite police repression and the detention of most of its leaders, the strongest political force in Namibia is probably still the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the predominantly Ovambo party.

But SWAPO was given little opportunity for political activity in the January election for a new regional

assembly in Ovamboland, which resulted in at least a paper victory for the South African Government.

"According to one source" SWAPO speakers were "clubbed down by police at the outset."

The election resulted in a 55-percent turnout of the voters, despite a SWAPO call for a boycott. This compared with a turnout of only 3 percent in the last election in 1973.

The government admits that in 1973 it underestimated the huge distances involved, the resistance to voting, and the fact that balloting could not be finished in a single day. This time a week was allowed for rural Ovambos to get to the polls, and mobile voting stations, dubbed "flying ballot boxes" and mounted on trucks, were introduced to encourage voters.

Heavy turnout

Critics claim a heavy turnout also was aided by rumors that nonvoters would not be allowed medical aid or work permits in the future.

In Ovamboland proper, 64,500 blacks voted, about 75 percent of the electorate. But in the so-called police zone south of Ovamboland, less than 5 percent of Ovambos voted, few more than in 1973. This accounts for the overall average of 55 percent.

The conclusion is that Ovambo tribal leaders in the homeland, presumably prompted by whatever influence South West African officials could muster, did their utmost to encourage participation this time.

In addition an estimated 3,000 SWAPO adherents have left Ovamboland under strong tribal and police pressure and have become refugees in neighboring Zambia or Angola. So SWAPO influence has diminished greatly.

Violence used?

In the "police zone," a barrier area where whites control entry and exist from Ovamboland, both Ovambo tribesmen and SWAPO supporters are more scattered and therefore harder to control. There SWAPO was more

effective in persuading voters, as the small poll confirms. Some say SWAPO members used, or at least threatened, violence.

The final result of the election was certainly a setback for SWAPO, whose infrastructure has been greatly reduced internally while growing in size elsewhere in Africa.

Meanwhile other Africans, such as Chief Clemens Kapuno, leader of the influential Herero tribe, and Mr. Vell have emerged as powerful political spokesmen.

Second of a series on South West Africa

Congress OKs project to try out solar energy

By Reuter

Several thousand people soon may be living and working in buildings heated and cooled by energy from the sun as part of a \$60 million federal program started recently.

Congress approved the project as an effort to develop an alternative to fossil fuel energy. The program will be operated jointly by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The agencies will finance demonstration projects by private builders and contractors to determine the feasibility of solar heated and cooled buildings.

A HUD official said the agency was hopeful of seeing 300 to 500 homes using solar energy built as well as some office and public buildings, but this will depend on the interest shown by private business.

British Commons rejects TV

By Reuter

London

Camera-shy British Members of Parliament have defeated a proposal to televise the House of Commons working sessions on an experimental basis.

The motion was defeated by only 12 votes. But another motion, providing for the lower house's proceedings to be broadcast on radio in a four-week experiment, passed by 172 votes.

The anti-TV result was welcomed noisily by traditionalist MPs who waved their parliamentary papers and directed derisive remarks and gestures at the press gallery where broadcasters were sitting.

The publicly owned British Broadcasting Corporation later announced it hoped to begin the radio trial period soon after Easter. A spokesman said the House's decision against television was regretted.

This is the fourth setback in the past nine years suffered by the advocates of television. In 1966, the broadcasting principle was rejected by only one vote but there were more substantial majorities against the idea in 1972 and in January, 1974.

Some
tax
audits
result
in

refunds.

Internal
Revenue
Service



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Succession process tested by Watergate

Senators review 25th Amendment to see if refinements are indicated

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The 25th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution — how well does it work? "Pretty well," chorus disparate voices in Senate testimony now under way. But a number of proposals are put forward to change in modest ways the way this amendment provides continuity in presidential and vice-presidential succession.

For the first time in the United States' 199-year history, the nation has both a President and Vice-President not elected to national office through the usual quadrennial election, but rather selected through this amendment.

A Senate subcommittee hearing chaired by Indiana's Birch Bayh — who 11 years ago introduced the proposal that became the 25th Amendment — now is looking at the way the amendment worked the first time it was put into operation — to select successors first for Vice-President Agnew, then for President Nixon, then Vice-President Ford when he became President.

Testifies Rep. Peter Rodino (D) of N.J., in other words other witnesses generally agree with: "I think it is unquestionable that without Section

Two of the 25th Amendment this nation might not have endured nearly so well the ordeal of its recent constitutional crisis." Section Two provides for a new vice-president in case of resignation or death by having him nominated by the President, then approved (or disapproved) by both houses of Congress.

Credit given

Some witnesses suggest the amendment works so well it should not be changed. Mr. Rodino is one. Another is Charles Alan Wright, professor of law at the University of Texas. A constitutional scholar, he became an adviser to former President Nixon during legal controversy over the White House tapes.

"I think that the procedure... has functioned well when it was put to the test — and it seems to me far superior to any alternative I have heard discussed," he says.

The dissenting view

Others disagree. Rhode Island's Sen. John O. Pastore recommends amending the Constitution "to provide for a special election for the office of President and Vice-President if an appointed Vice-President accedes to the presidency with more than 12 months to serve."

Senator Pastore says his proposal would correct "what I perceive to be



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Bayh—amendment work?

an omission, if not a flaw, in the 25th Amendment." The Constitutional Convention of 1787 intended, he says, "that the president and vice-president should be elective officers" and not appointed.

Sen. William D. Hathaway (D) of Maine wants a special presidential election held should both presidency and vice-presidency be vacant simultaneously — as might occur should anything happen to a president before a vice-president is confirmed by Congress under terms of the 25th Amendment. Senator Hathaway says several constitutional authorities agree with him that this change can be made by simple statute and need not be a constitutional amendment.

Government-owned tracks likely

Congress weighs Eastern rail plan

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
After both sound and fury, Congress likely will approve a precedent-making recommendation for the slimmed-down eastern U.S. rail network — government ownership of railroad tracks and other rail facilities.

Congress realizes the eastern railroads must continue to operate, and agrees that because of years of neglect the track is in such poor condition billions of dollars must be spent on repair — money the new rail system will not have.

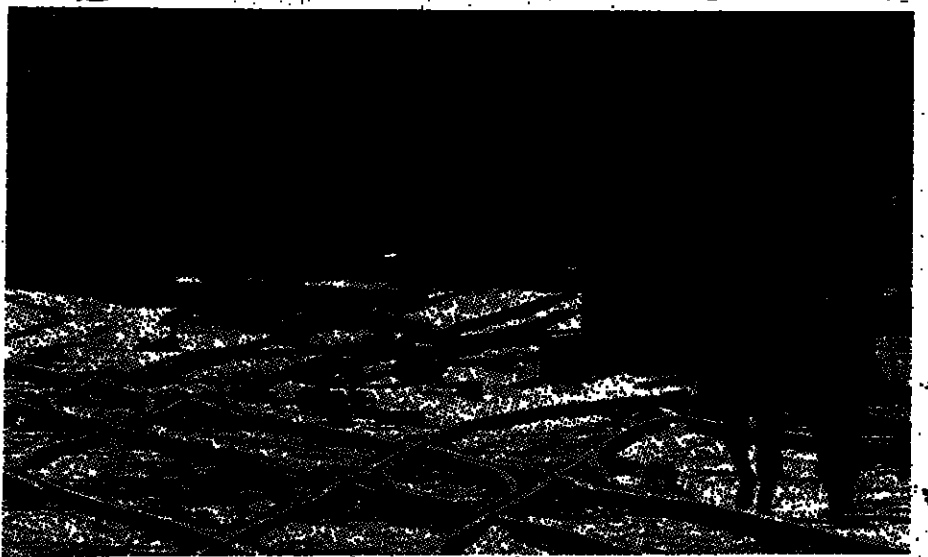
Congress simply does not know what else to do to keep the roads running, several sources confirm; although one alternative plan is beginning to gain some attention. Proposed by Pennsylvania Gov. Milton J. Shapp, it would finance track repairs with a 5 percent nationwide surcharge on all railroad freight shipments.

Recommendation draws fire

These are the conclusions of several key sources in close touch with the congressional mood. The recommendation that the government consider precedent-making track ownership is one of the two most controversial elements in the tentative plan being proposed this week by the U.S. Railway Association, charged with establishing in a year a viable railway system to replace the bankrupt Penn Central and other red-link rail lines.

The second controversy will come over the Association's recommendation, to be formally announced Wednesday (Feb. 26) that 6,200 miles of railway track be abandoned. This would reduce the eastern rail system east of Chicago to some 15,000 miles of track when Conrail — the Consolidated Railroad System — begins its freight operation next year.

But one well-informed congressional source forecast that much of



By a staff photographer

To untangle troubled railroads, must U.S. buy tracks?

the 6,200 miles ultimately would be saved; he said the Railway Act of 1973 contained sufficient funds to subsidize the operation of most of this track.

Meanwhile, an angry Congress struggles to vote Penn Central enough money, \$322 million, to operate a year before it is replaced by a semipublic railway system. Approved Feb. 19 by a House "sick and tired of having to bail the Penn Central out," as one source puts it, the measure at this writing is stalled by filibuster in the Senate.

Monday, the U.S. Department of Transportation arranged a \$25.3 million federal grant to ward off a Penn Central threat to close its 40,000 miles of track this week due to inability to pay employees. Furnished through merger in 1968, the Penn Central now is some \$2.5 billion in debt.

Under the federal-purchase idea, the government would charge private companies to operate on the tracks.

Until the Railway Association's plan is formally released, congress-

sional sources will not comment publicly on it. But privately they made their views known.

Nationalization ahead?

Conservatives and other opponents charge that by injecting federal ownership into the nation's rail network for the first time, the way will be paved for inevitable federal nationalization of all railroads, as in many European nations.

Proponents deny this need happen. It is essential, they say, for the nation to have dependable rail transportation from Chicago to Boston, now served by the Penn Central which sinks half a million dollars deeper into debt each day. Billions are needed to put these tracks, roadbed, and other rail equipment into good operating condition according to congressional investigations — \$7 billion by one estimate.

This is too much money for Conrail's coffers, and it could not afford to carry that much debt if it were to borrow it.

Arab ownership for a U.S. newspaper?

By John E. Cooley
By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
Bassam Freiha, president of Dar al-Sayyad, one of the Mideast's biggest publishing houses, wants to buy an American newspaper of medium circulation, perhaps in the 30,000 to 50,000 bracket.

"We think either the Middle West or one of the Northern states might be a better region for us than the East or West coasts," Mr. Freiha explained in an interview at his office here.

Dar al-Sayyad publishes Beirut's widely read Arabic political daily newspaper, Al-Anwar, the magazine Al-Sayyad, and other Arabic publications for women and teen-agers. What would it want with an American newspaper?

"It would be a splendid bridge for better communication between Arabs and Americans, first of all," answered Mr. Freiha. "Second, it would provide marvelous training in technique and technology for us, which we could apply here in the Arab world."

'Logical expansion'

"Besides, we have a policy of promoting growth in our own publishing activities. The U.S. market is the most logical place to expand."

Letters of inquiry from one of Mr. Freiha's associates, Wajih Abdallah, to newspaper representatives in the United States brought "several positive replies, including invitations to come to the States to talk it over, and possibly to consider also other purchases in higher circulation brackets," says Mr. Freiha.

However, one broker, George Cooper, of George J. Cooper Associates of Rockville Centre, New York, replied: "There are not too many present possibilities of the size you might be interested in and, on the other hand, we have many longtime clients in this country to whom we are under obligation, and they, of course, come first."

"Secondly, I doubt very much if there are any publishers in this country who would be interested in selling out to other than others in the U.S."

Confidentiality broken

Mr. Freiha says that this negative reply would have been fair enough if left at that. "Instead," he charges, "Mr. Cooper violated the normal rules of confidentiality between broker and client."

He gave the "story" of this Arab desire to buy into the American press to Editor and Publisher magazine, the

trade journal of the newspaper publishing business, which ran it in its issue of Feb. 15.

Did Mr. Freiha think that the recent opposition to Arab investments in U.S. banks and industries had influenced the climate against his buying an American newspaper?

Not necessarily, he replied, though admittedly "there is a very emotional and sensitive climate in the States just now. This negative attitude toward all things Arab is not in keeping with the American tradition of free enterprise."

Training in U.S.

"We in the Middle East have been giving a warm welcome to U.S. business and banks which have established themselves here... When will some Americans realize that we are not all riding camels or Cadillacs, and counting our money in tents?"

Several of Mr. Freiha's staffers at Dar al-Sayyad have already completed training in the United States, and several more are on their way this year to the American Press Institute at Reston, Virginia.

"The States," concludes Mr. Freiha, "is the best place to learn advanced newspaper techniques. We would like to share in your experience."

'Less debate . . . more action'

Young lawyers fight for change

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
One reason many Americans are not getting more needed legal help on housing, consumer, and other problems is that the nation's largest group of lawyers spends too much time on "debate, debate, debate."

This is the charge being raised by leaders of the young lawyers in the American Bar Association (ABA), who say their preference for more action, less talk, is largely being ignored by older members.

"You get a little impatient to get out of the theory and into implementation," says R. William Ide III, president-elect of the ABA's Young Lawyers' Section which is limited to ages 38 and under.

Although the section accounts for 42 percent of the ABA's 193,000 members, few young lawyers hold ABA leadership posts.

Defending the ABA, a former president, Robert W. Meserve, says thorough "deliberation" is needed on

complicated issues. More younger members are not in leadership posts because "they haven't put in the hours and the work" and often lack the experience of older members, he says.

"The older conservative lawyers control standing committees of the ABA," says Robert H. Borkenhagen, 32, an Albuquerque, N.M., attorney and ABA member. "If we were on them in number we could be a greater force for change."

The ABA once was called "an elite club of conservatives," but no longer is, counters ABA president James D. Fellers. But some young lawyers disagree.

Appointment sought

Mr. Meserve points out that he and others fought for appointment of a special prosecutor in the Watergate affair; that the ABA favors the equal-right constitutional amendment for women, decriminalization of marijuana, and greater legal services to the nation's poor.

The ABA now sponsors major projects in mental health and prison

reform and is helping develop national standards for criminal justice, lawyer discipline, judicial ethics, and youth education in law-related studies.

But for young-lawyer members like Paul Rosenbaum, also a member of the Michigan Legislature, there are "too many discussion groups and not enough tangible things being accomplished."

"In mental health, for example, rather than setting up study groups — go ahead on into it," he urges.

Changes under way

Some changes are under way: ● The young lawyers' section budget has been "dramatically increased" in the past few years, says Harry Hathaway, former president of the section.

● Though the number of committee assignments given young lawyers by the ABA president each year is still low, it has been increasing since a "breakthrough" two years ago, says David E. Ward Jr., president of the young lawyers' section.

Lawyers mull high legal costs

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
Many Americans are reluctant to use a lawyer's help until they are "in the soup, in real trouble," because of high fees charged.

But low-cost, pre-crisis legal help on problems such as leases, sales contracts, shoddy merchandise, and taxes is available under legal insurance plans, says the American Bar Association (ABA).

So far, less than 20 broad-coverage plans, costing up to about \$180 a year, are in operation across the U.S. But many more are pending. How to get them started is one of the major topics of the ABA's national conference here this week.

The rich use lawyers frequently, and there are a number of federal programs designed to offer legal aid to the poor, says James D. Fellers, ABA president. "But the vast majority of Americans — some 70 percent — have been largely neglected by legal services. They're afraid of lawyers, they don't know how they can have lawyers," he added in an interview.

Lawyers looking for work

Greater use of law offices in shopping centers and other easily accessible places could help attract more clients. And greater use of para-legal assistants could help cut fees, ABA delegates here say.

But some low-cost law offices have closed because of lack of clients — one reason the ABA is considering changes in its traditional ban against lawyers advertising.

The current push by the ABA to expand legal services comes when there is an apparent excess of lawyers looking for work in their profession. While some 35,000 persons were admitted to the bar in 1974, the U.S. Department of Labor reported only about 16,000 job openings that year for lawyers, says ABA spokesman Ross Hagen.

The greatest stumbling block to wider use of lawyers, ABA delegates interviewed stress, is high fees. A young New Mexico lawyer cites typical fees of \$40 to \$60 an hour in his state for legal help on some real estate and business contracts. "It's not worth that to the average middle-class individual," he says.

A Georgia lawyer says fees across the country often range from \$20 to \$120 or more an hour for legal consultation. But, he adds, he does not think lawyers are overpaid.

Services for the wealthy

Legal insurance plans offer one solution to high fees, the ABA says.

There are two basic types of group legal insurance plans for individuals: the open plan, which allows the insured to choose his own lawyer, and the closed plan, in which the group lawyer is designated in advance.

"The wealthy use lawyers to plan," says Philip Murphy, director of the ABA's special committee on pre-paid

legal services. Legal insurance plans should enable the middle class to "use the advice of a lawyer before they get into the soup," he says.

Broad-coverage legal insurance plans currently in use include one for about 26,000 New York City employees, one for about 12,000 construction workers in Washington, and another for about 2,700 construction workers in Columbus, Ohio.

In California about 800 plans now offer limited coverage, usually including brief consultation and document preparation assistance. Many of them cost only about \$25 a year, says Mr. Murphy.

Time to refloat Turkish Noah's Ark?

By the Associated Press

Dallas
Tom Crotser says a boat-shaped object nestled in a craggy wrinkle on the face of Turkey's Mt. Ararat is Noah's Ark.

Mr. Crotser, whose small band of Biblical historians has made five trips to Mt. Ararat, faces a skeptical world with such a claim. There are those

who doubt there ever was an Ark and those who doubt it could exist today.

But Mr. Crotser says he has photographs taken at long range while on an expedition last summer to the inhospitable mountain in eastern Turkey.

"The climax, we hope, comes this summer when we expect to scale the mountain and actually touch the Ark, perhaps enter it," said Mr. Crotser, who is from Frankston, Texas.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Ford to release sewage-treatment funds

Washington
President Ford has authorized the release of \$9 billion in federal funds for construction of sewage treatment plants, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) said.

The total includes \$5 billion ordered released by the Supreme Court on Feb. 18 in a ruling that denied the administration could legally withhold the congressionally appropriated money from the states. The White House announced in late January it would release the other \$4 billion.

EPA administration Russell Train said in a statement that the federal sewage funds would create 180,000 jobs in the construction industry and at least twice that number in related fields. The money will be released in the 1976 financial year, starting in July.

Housing agency defaults on \$104 million debt

New York
The New York Urban Development Corporation, a state agency that raises funds for public housing, was in default for \$104.5 million worth of debt Tuesday.

Bankers said the default was almost certain to have a significant negative impact on the municipal bond market.

A last-ditch effort by Gov. Hugh Carey to head off the default by obtaining financing from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York failed, according to Reuters.

Elijah Muhammad, Black Muslim leader

Chicago
Elijah Muhammad, who passed on here Tuesday, was the leader of an estimated 70,000 Black Muslim followers in the United States. Known to his flock as "The Messenger," he called on them to pray for total separation from whites.

His most famous follower was World Heavyweight Champion Muhammad Ali who poured thousands of dollars into the movement's treasury.

As leader of the group called The Nation of Islam, Elijah Muhammad controlled the group's \$80 million corporate empire, which includes supermarkets, restaurants, and food-processing factories.



AP photo

New budget director

Dr. Alice M. Rivlin, as she was sworn in by House Speaker Carl Albert (D) of Oklahoma, as new director of the Congressional Budget Office in Washington. The CBO is designed to give Congress greater control over federal spending and financing.

U.S.S.R. says few Jews still seek to emigrate

Moscow
The Soviet Union said there had been a dramatic drop in the number of Jews applying to leave the country for Israel.

The Kremlin said it was because Israel was on the verge of catastrophe. A clearly officially inspired article in Moskovskaya Pravda, organ of the Moscow City Communist Party, repeated an assertion in a weekly journal last month that visa authorities were processing fewer than 1,500 Jewish emigration applications.

This figure, contrasting strongly with claims by Zionist organizations in the West that more than 100,000 Jews were actively seeking emigration, was seen as indicating that the flow of emigrants this year would drop to a trickle.

Action called possible on Sino-Soviet issue

New developments possibly may be forthcoming in the Sino-Soviet border issue.

This is the interpretation being put on the recent activities of Victor Louis, the mysterious Soviet journalist, generally believed to have special connections with the intelligence branch of the KGB or security police.

Three days before Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid F. Illichev's surprise return to Peking for renewal of

border talks, Soviet mystery man Louis walked into the head office of Hutchinsons, leading British publisher in London, with a thick manuscript on the Russian-Chinese border row. The book may contain new clues to Moscow's intentions in the Far East, writes Paul Wohl, the Monitor's Soviet analyst.

Mr. Louis shortly afterwards flew off to Brazil, and was not available for comment. Mr. Louis is the only Soviet journalist who is allowed to act as Moscow correspondent of a Western newspaper, the London Evening News. Mr. Louis has been entrusted on such unusual missions as interviewing the son of Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan and political personalities in Israel. He emerged from Moscow some years ago with the "unexpurgated" memoirs of Svetlana, Stalin's daughter.

Ethiopia includes Sudan in Arab condemnation

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Ethiopia Tuesday widened its condemnation of Arab attitudes toward Eritrea and for the first time included neighboring Sudan — whose president has attempted to bring about a ceasefire in the troubled northern province.

An article in the government-owned Addis Zamen newspaper, read over Radio Ethiopia against the background of martial music, accused the Arabs of trying to wrest Eritrea from Ethiopia because they wanted full control over the Red Sea.

"They believe that the nations entitled to use the Red Sea are Arab — Somalia, Sudan, Egypt, South and North Yemen, Jordan . . .," the article said. Official Ethiopian statements on Eritrea repeatedly have attacked Syria and other unnamed Arab countries for supporting guerrillas fighting for Eritrean secession. But today's article was the first to single out other states, such as Sudan.

House to get decision on oil tax amendment

Washington
The House Democratic caucus, in a move termed a "grave mistake" by Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, voted 153 to 98 to let the full House decide whether or not to attach a measure ending the oil depletion allowance to the \$21.28 billion emergency tax cut bill.

Mr. Ullman, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, says that

debate on the controversial proposal to end the oil depletion allowance could delay passage of the tax cut by two months, writes Harry B. Ellis, Monitor correspondent.

This was denied by Rep. William J. Green (D) of Pennsylvania, sponsor of the measure to end the depletion allowance. Repeal of this allowance would add about \$3 billion to oil industry taxes.

"The most important thing," Mr. Ullman told reporters at breakfast, "is to get a tax cut bill in place" to stimulate the economy and help low- and middle-income Americans. The oil depletion allowance, he added, "properly belongs to an energy bill."

Bonn court decision narrows abortion rights

Bonn
The trend toward liberalization of the legal grounds for abortion in West Germany has been slowed but not stopped. A decision on the subject Tuesday by the country's constitutional court declared flatly that abortion simply on request is not legal.

The decision invalidated part of a new abortion law pushed through Parliament last year by the ruling Social Democrats. It would have permitted abortion for any reason during the first three months of pregnancy, writes David Mutch, Monitor correspondent.

The decision out of Karlsruhe has been awaited not only all across West Germany but all across Europe, where abortion laws have been liberalized with great rapidity in the last year. News of the direction of the decision leaked out of Karlsruhe, seat of the court, three weeks ago, and many statements in opposition were made immediately. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was among those criticizing the decision then.

On Tuesday, however, Minister of Justice Hans-Jochen Vogel gave a very guarded statement at a press conference and refused to judge the decision before a careful evaluation by the government. And he made statements supportive of the courts right to decide on the validity of laws.

Union men discussing shortened workweek

As always happens in a time of high unemployment, talk of a shortened workweek is spreading through American unions, writes Ed Townsend,

the Monitor's labor correspondent.

Last week, the AFL-CIO's executive council, meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., suggested that since not enough jobs are being generated to meet employment needs, the country should begin thinking of a 35-hour workweek instead of the standard 40-hour week under the Fair Labor Standards (wage-hour) Act.

AFL-CIO said this should be one objective in a campaign to "update" the federal law. A \$3 an hour minimum wage and double time for overtime work were proposed as other objectives.

Many unions in and out of the federation also are pressing demands for a seven-hour day, including AFL-CIO's Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the independent United Automobile Workers and United Electrical Workers. The unions insist the 35-hour week should not mean lost pay for workers; they should be paid more by the hour so that weekly earnings remain at present 40-hour levels.

NATO aide says arms ban perils Cyprus talks

Washington
NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns agreed with President Ford this week that a congressional ban on military aid to Turkey could have serious consequences for negotiations on Cyprus and the defense of NATO's southern flank.



Joseph Luns

A White House statement issued after the President and Mr. Luns conferred here Monday said they devoted considerable attention to the congressional ban, which began Feb. 5.

Congress took its action because of Turkey's use of American weapons in the invasion of Cyprus last July and the President's inability to certify that progress had been made in negotiations between Greece and Turkey on the Cyprus issue.

MINI-BRIEFS

Indian dispute

Armed Indians who seized and shut down a Fairchild electronics plant at Shiprock, N.M., Monday on the Navajo Reservation have agreed to meet with tribal and company officers about a labor dispute and other grievances. More than 20 men, identifying themselves as members of the American Indian Movement, entered the Shiprock plant in the early hours Monday. They released a security guard after a few hours, occupied the building and closed it to plant employees reporting to work.

Dollar sags

The U.S. dollar sagged to new lows in European exchanges Tuesday as ministers of oil-producing nations met in Vienna to consider several proposals to exclude the dollar from oil trading. The dollar reached record lows in early trading in Amsterdam and Brussels, a 17-month low in Paris, and a 1974-75 low in Frankfurt. It was only slightly above its historic floor in relation to the Swiss franc.

Chile offers exile

Chile's military government has once again offered to free some 150 political prisoners and fly them to Mexico within the week, well-informed sources said Monday in Santiago. The prisoners offered exile include Laura Allende, a former congresswoman and sister of the late Marxist President Salvador Allende, the sources said.

Hills nomination looms

Carla A. Hill's nomination to be secretary of housing and urban development appears headed for approval in Washington by Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee.

Fertilizer program

The Ford administration plans to ask Congress soon for emergency legislation aimed at boosting the production of nitrogen fertilizer needed by farmers, hopefully in time for 1975 crops. The Agriculture Department plan will reportedly call for removal of federal price regulation on sales of natural gas used to make fertilizer.

*Mischief besets Soviet auto land

Continued from Page 1

If the description provided by Pravda, the country's most authoritative publication, is anything to go by, Henry Ford certainly would not have made his millions had he run his plants the way the Soviets are in Togliatti.

Pravda expose

It all began with a letter to the editor of the party's official newspaper Pravda from an engineer, named Mrs. G. Pyka, who works at the plant. This is usually how investigations and exposes begin in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Pyka's letter implied that there was gross mismanagement in her section of the plant, where she looked after the rejected and defective spare parts storehouse. She suggested that some

people had a vested interest in keeping certain parts in short supply and that rejected parts were not being properly disposed of.

Investigation ordered

Pravda sent its correspondent N. Mironov to investigate, and the story he wrote was staggering. He said that last year the defective parts department made sales of 1½ million rubles (roughly \$2.12 million). These were parts that were still usable. But the head of the department told correspondent Mironov that the sales could have been double that amount — only the rejected spares never reached the department. No one knows how they vanished.

The head of the tires section, Lidia Trofimova, told the same story to Mr.

Mironov. It was impossible for her to keep track of her tire stock, she said — to know how many were defective and how many were new — because tires were coming and going all day on the conveyor belts.

400 tires

However, she says she picked up 400 tires lying around the plant, which had been discarded by the factory's pickup truck drivers. Apparently, these drivers did not bother to repair blowouts but simply picked a new tire from the conveyor belt whenever they felt like replacing one. In this way they avoided all the red tape of requisitioning replacements.

Private customers, on the other hand, still have to go through a lengthy process to buy these parts. After depositing their money in advance they are given no choice in selecting the goods. The store clerk hands out whatever she pleases.

Black-market sales

It is not surprising under these circumstances that almost the only spares available are through the black market obtained via pilfering from the manufacturing plants. The Pravda correspondent was unable to recommend any solution except to lament what a bad example the plant in Togliatti must be setting for the young trainees who are sent there. Meanwhile, car owners continue to guard their windshield wipers, and the state loses money.

*'Glasphalt' may be answer to winter potholes

By the Associated Press

Golden, Colo.

"Glasphalt" may make it possible to repair those winter potholes in the street without waiting for warm weather.

A research study reveals that glasphalt, a street paving material made with crushed waste glass and asphalt, can be successfully laid in colder weather than conventional asphalt made with crushed stone.

The study, made by the Colorado School of Mines Research Institute for the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, found two reasons that glasphalt can be used in colder weather: it contains more heat than conventional asphalt and it cools more slowly.

This is important, the study points out, because both asphalt and glasphalt must remain warm until it has been completely compacted by rolling.

*Besieged Phnom Penh

Continued from Page 1

Movie theaters operate as well, although moviegoers have to submit to a body search on the way in, and the theaters close early in the day because of a 9 p.m. curfew.

Considering the fuel shortage which has hit Phnom Penh, the number of vehicles on the move is astonishing. Blackmarket gasoline sold in bottles by innumerable part-time peddlers keeps many a car going.

The rocket fire has forced a few changes in traffic patterns but has done little to stem the flow. When rockets started hitting around the boulevard called October Nine (Oct. 9, 1973 was the founding date of the Cambodian republic), much of the city's main north-south traffic shifted to Democracy Boulevard. It seems less prone to rocket fire.

Pausing for a rocket

When a rocket hits, people briefly take cover, then crowd around to inspect the damage, and finally go back to whatever they were doing.

One of the most terrifying scenes the city has witnessed occurred three weeks ago when rocket shrapnel tore into a group of primary-school students attending a class. Thirteen were killed and more than 80 wounded.

Panic-stricken parents and relatives rushed to the school and fought to get past a gate being held shut by military policemen who were assisting rescue workers.

One block away, the men in a corner barber shop stopped work for a minute or two to see what had happened before returning to clients.

A diplomat argued that morale in the city was actually slightly higher now than it was a year ago. He contended that this was partly because last year at about this time, the insurgents were pounding the city with captured American howitzers. More people were killed in one daylight shelling alone than all those who have been killed in rocket attacks so far this year.

Silent suffering

It would be easy to conclude that the people of Phnom Penh are simply taking it all in stride. But to leave it at that would be misleading.

As many observers have pointed out, the Cambodians have a way of suffering silently. Those who live in the areas which are hardest hit by rocket fire complain that they do not sleep well at night. And strange cults have arisen to offer solace and protection.

*Democrats unveil energy plan

Continued from Page 1

sion. He rejects Mr. Ford's contention that oil imports should be cut by a million barrels a day in 1975.

The President's method of reducing petroleum imports, asserted Mr. Ullman — by adding a \$3-a-barrel tariff to the price of foreign oil, coupled with freeing the price of domestic "old" oil from its \$5.25 ceiling — is "not proper and equitable" because it would add two or more points to the consumer price index.

Quotas on foreign oil, to be set by the proposed U.S. negotiating agency, "is a better approach," claims Mr. Ullman. Given the depressed state of the American economy, "it will take from two to three years to reduce [imports] by a million barrels a day."

Over the next 5 to 10 years, said the House Ways and Means chairman, the U.S. "should establish a goal of limiting oil imports to 25 percent of our total consumption." Currently Americans import 37 percent of their oil.

Under the "umbrella" of Ways and Means shepherding, the congressional energy plan is being coordinated among several "jurisdictional" committees, with a target date of April 18 set for presentation to the full House.

By that time, conceded Mr. Ullman, Mr. Ford — unless blocked by Congress — will have added \$3 to the price of each barrel of foreign oil and set free all domestic petroleum to float to a free-market price. This, said the Oregon legislator, would make it much harder to unravel the White

House program and replace it with a congressional model.

Ford advised to 'hold'

Both Senate and House have bills on Mr. Ford's desk, suspending his oil import tariff, \$1 a barrel which already has been imposed. The House is expected to override easily the President's promised veto, though results in the Senate are uncertain. The President, said Mr. Ullman, "would be well served" to "hold" where he is — that is, add no more to the tariff on imported oil and retain the \$5.25-a-barrel ceiling on domestic old crude. Should Mr. Ford do that, indicated Mr. Ullman, Congress might allow the existing \$1-a-barrel tariff to stand.

The proposed gasoline tax "at the pump," he explained, would be accompanied by a coupon system, in which each registered vehicle would be allotted a certain number of tax-free gallons, perhaps 10 a week. Drivers wishing more gasoline than would pay the tax on each additional gallon. As the tax rose, many car owners, in theory, would drive fewer miles, thus conserving oil.

Revenues from the gasoline tax, under the congressional plan, would go into a trust fund, devoted to financing development of alternate sources of energy in the U.S.

Down the road, Mr. Ullman foresees an excise tax on "gas-guzzling" cars. He also favors deregulation of natural gas and domestic oil. If — an important "if," he stressed — this is accompanied by a windfall profits tax.

*Nixon's Florida houses—part of history?

Continued from Page 1

The houses still attract tourists. The guard posts are gone now, and the huge chain-link fence has been removed, so that some tourists have trouble telling just which houses are the Nixons'.

National drive planned

"We're about ready now to organize . . . a nationwide fund-raising campaign," says Mr. Leatherwood. The campaign may rely primarily on a direct-mail appeal to the 300,000 people he says have written sympathetically to Mr. Nixon since he resigned.

Early fund raising has been word-of-mouth, bringing in about \$4,000 so far.

These funds and others to come in are being kept in the Key Biscayne Bank & Trust Company, whose chairman is Mr. Rebozo.

One potential problem is that the

Nixon houses are zoned exclusively for single-family residences.

Local resistance to any change is expected to be intense, since a study center would generate much heavier use of the area.

Mr. Rebozo, traveling in the Caribbean as this article was being prepared, was unavailable for an interview; but he did issue a statement on the Nixon project.

"Many things happened during Nixon's years, both good and bad," he said. "The historical significance of these happenings will forever alter American history. The Southern White House on Bay Lane is a part of this history and a place where many of these events took place."

The primary goal of the association's efforts, he said, are to see that the properties remain permanently as a historical monument worthy of preservation.

دولت، میانی



Dance
Atikeh Erub, 8
Indonesia

A Star
I saw a star,
I reached for it,
I missed,
So I accepted the sky.

Scott Fortini, 12
Stamford, Conn.

FOOTPRINTS OF YOUNG EXPLORERS

From across the United States, from Germany, Indonesia, and Iran, young explorers share their worlds through poetry, essay, and art.

Pre-teens are invited to send in their explorations on any subject they choose. Those items unused will be returned if sender provides a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Send to Children's Page, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.



Windy
Pat Kearns, 12
New Castle, Del.

Munich child, symbol
of the city of Munich



Renee Protiva, 12
Munich, Germany

Pelicans

When the ocean
flies high
The Birds sit down
to rest.
Oh how it's pretty
In their watery nest.

Grace Evans, 6
Gainesville, Fla.

About my squirrel

I and my Mommy were sitting next to the window; and we saw a squirrel. We tried an experiment. Do you want to know if it works? We put a nut inside, and he came in our house. He stood on his hind legs and begged for more, so we gave him more.

Later, a cat tried to chase him, so he climbed up a tree, and he made a funny noise and wagged his tail. The nuts we gave him, he hid in the bushes, and he even put one in our flower pot.

I felt very happy when I saw him come close, and I laughed when he came inside. Tomorrow I can't wait until he comes back. I know he is my friend, because if he wasn't, he wouldn't have come in. I hope he knows us better, so he'll come farther in.

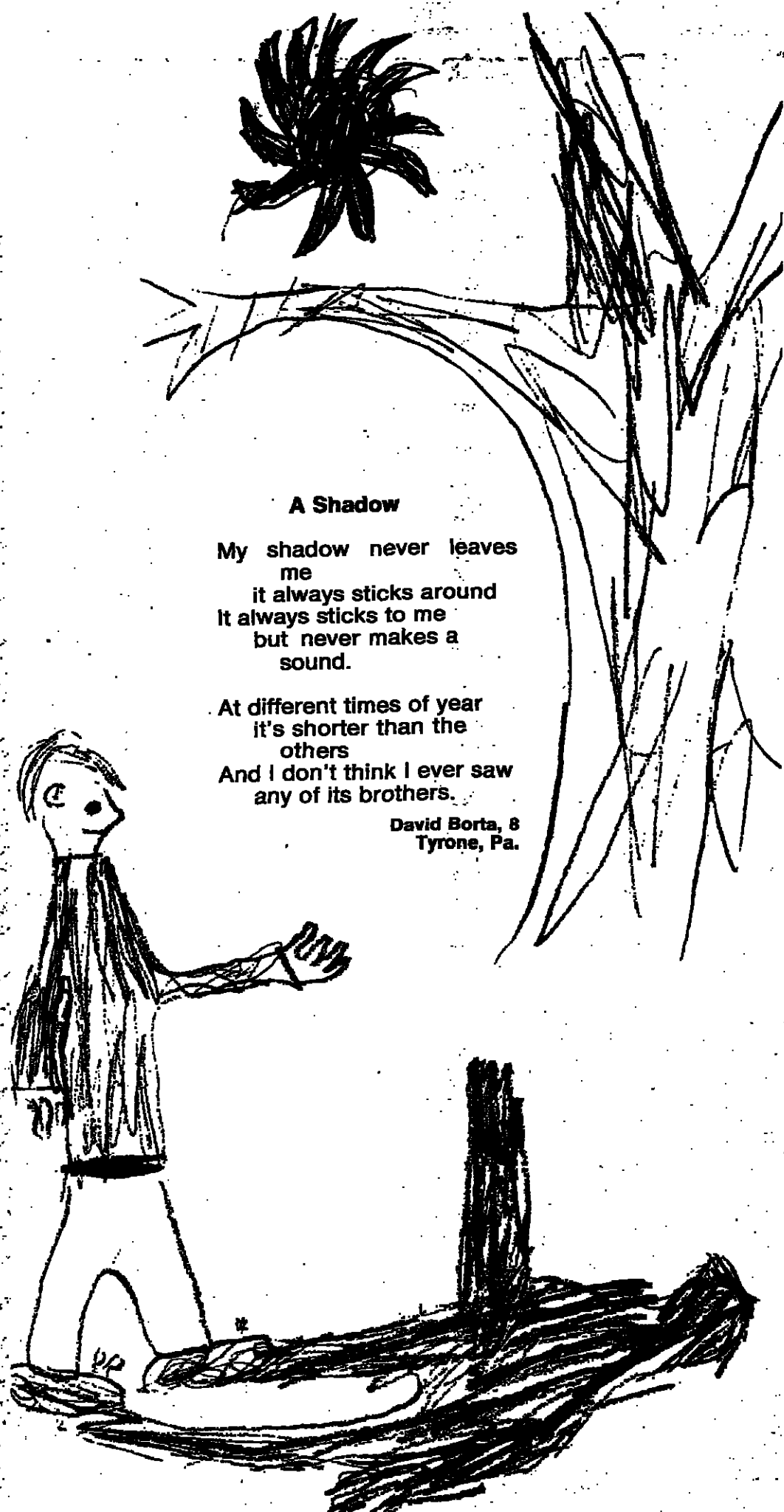
Sylvia Rhodes, 7
Houston, Texas

A Shadow

My shadow never leaves
me
it always sticks around
It always sticks to me
but never makes a
sound.

At different times of year
it's shorter than the
others
And I don't think I ever saw
any of its brothers.

David Borta, 8
Tyrone, Pa.



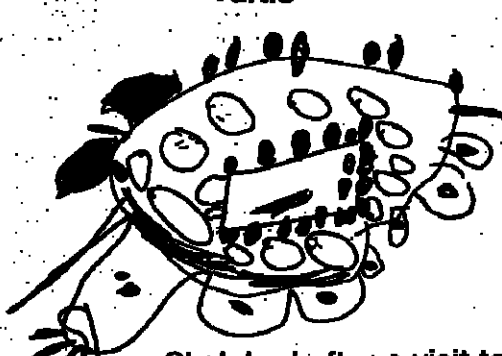
Snow



Snow is white and funny
it's just like a snow white
bunny.
It falls from the sky so soft and
fluffy
it is all so very puffy.
When it snows the ponds turn ice
it is really very nice.

Stefanie Tompkins, 2nd grade
Tehran, Iran

Turtle



Sketched after a visit to
the New England Aquarium

Eric Labarca, 3½
Turnville, N.J.

The little Owl
sleeps in a tree
all day long and in
the night he hunts
for mice. And during
the afternoon he
looks at a branch
and when he is
finished he goes
inside and sits in
his favorite chair
and reads his
favorite book
quietly.

Niraj Agarwal, 6
Milwaukee, Wis.

My Pigeon

I have a pigeon
she can fly free
but best of all,
she comes back to me.

She was young and afraid
when I found her in the
street
I took her home
and gave her something to
eat.

I put her in a cage
So she wouldn't fly away
but she was so sad
I set her free one day.

She just flew around
but didn't go away
I was so pleased
when she decided to stay.

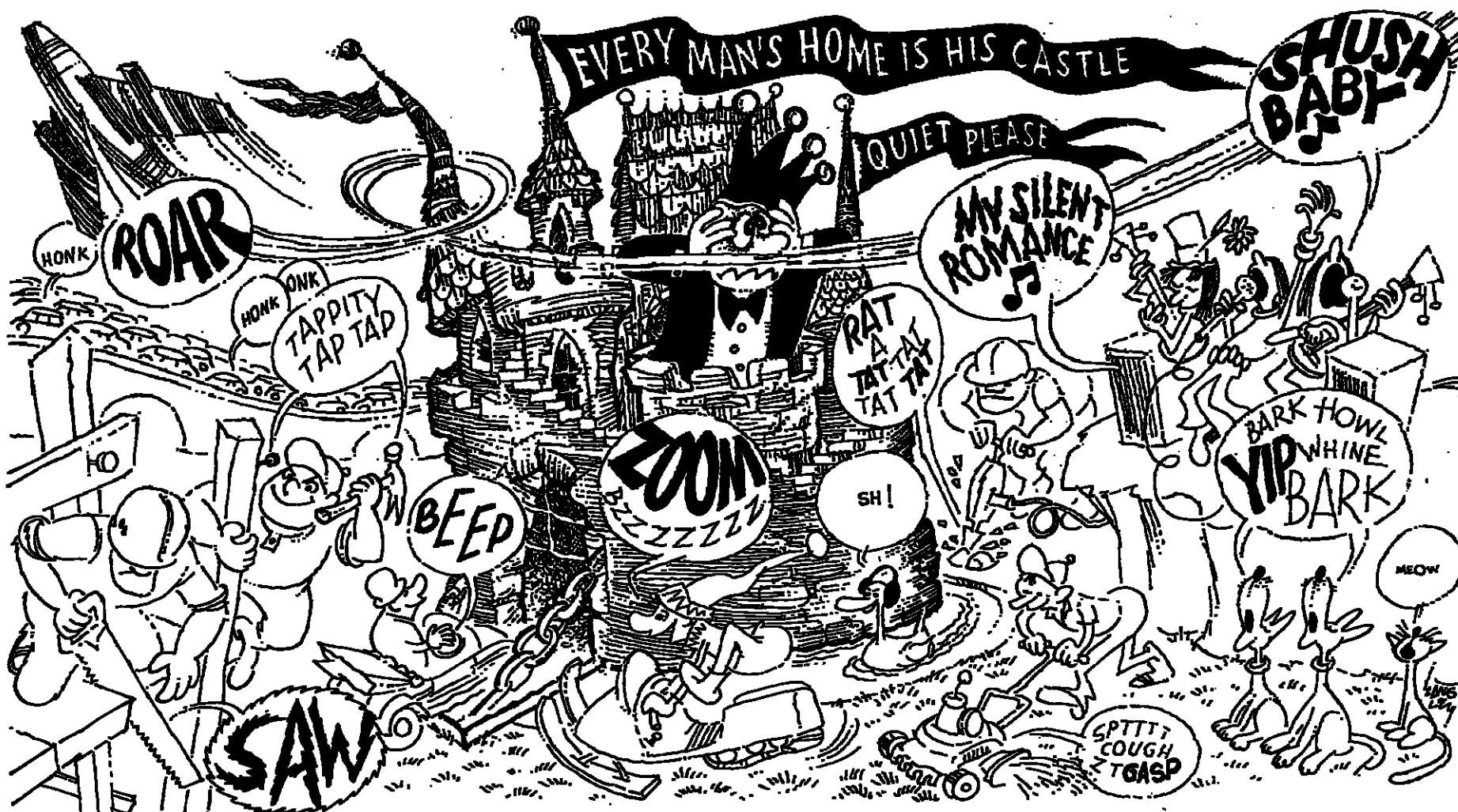
She talks to me
and follows me around
she's the best pet
a boy ever found

I love her
and she loves me
but the best part is
she's free as can be!

Paul Channels, 10
Camavillo, Calif.

science

consumer



How individuals are combating din

NOISE

How to muffle it-4

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Sigmund Schy had had it up to the eardrums. So he planned a noisy counterattack.

Next door to the North Miami, Fla., resident was an automobile dealer whose floodlights ("enough to illuminate the Orange Bowl") and raucous intercom system destroyed the neighborhood peace, according to Mr. Schy.

In retaliation, every morning before he left for work last December, Mr. Schy turned on a repeating 20-minute tape recording that blared rock music from his improvised rooftop speaker onto the car lot below. These ear-rending blasts were interspersed with Mr. Schy's homemade commercials touting rival brands of cars.

A court injunction finally silenced the impromptu broadcaster.

New York City residents of Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village near the East River have had more success in dealing with the "buzzsaw going off outside our windows" — the 23rd Street seaplane base.

After long battles, city officials have agreed to require the aircraft to use a three-bladed propeller when the May-September commuter service begins again. This should lower the din. Furthermore, if that measure is insufficient, the city says it will entertain the option of closing down the base.

Large array of noises

These two incidents dramatize the fact that, for many Americans, home is no longer a privileged castle as far as noise is concerned. More and more, citizens are awakening to the need for making the often hard effort to press their claims to peace and quiet.

Some 16 million Americans suffer from airport noise. Over 2.5 million Americans endure noise from highways, while many millions more are disturbed by regular city street traffic. Another 14 million suffer the din from 96,000 miles of major arterial roads in suburban communities. Also 34 million citizens are subjected to

construction-site noise annually. And, in New York City alone, an estimated 675,000 people live within 150 yards of elevated and above-ground public-transport routes.

This cacophony invading homes is joined by the noise of snowmobiles, barking dogs, lawn mowers, vacuum cleaners, electric blenders, garbage grinders, and quadraphonic sound systems.

Technology available

Above the din, there have been a few efforts to restore "peace and quiet" to the home environment. But there is much, much more citizens can be doing — and demanding — to improve their situations.

As Robert Alex Baron, founder of Citizens and a Quieter City in New York and author of "The Tyranny of Noise," points out, "Noise is, without question, detrimental to the quality of life. And it's not necessary, because the technology is available in most cases to make the source quieter."

Over a period of years, many major cities have developed building codes that stipulate builders must achieve certain levels of noise attenuation in residential housing, particularly for common walls shared in apartment buildings. But enforcement is often minimal, if not nonexistent.

The federal government, through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), also has set minimum property standards for all residential building assisted by FHA financing. This accounts for 5 to 10 percent of the new housing market.

The HUD program, basically, is a land-use policy to encourage developers to use less noisy areas, away from airports, major highways, shopping centers, and other noise generators.

HUD will approve projects in noise-impacted areas if there is a real need for housing in the area and there are no other land options available, a HUD official says and adds, "But then we require the developer to try to minimize noise infiltration as much as possible."

As for consumer products, an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) noise-labeling program should get off the ground within the next year or two. Then buyers should be able to compare, not only prices, but the noise levels of various brands of appliances.

Somewhat ironically, however, in several cases where quieter products have been developed — motorcycles, vacuum cleaners, and lawn mowers — the public has rejected them in favor of the more familiar, noisy brands. People seem to equate noise with power and performance and to feel that noise is the price they must pay for "progress."

"The noisemakers always argue that people can get used to noise, but that's absolutely not true," Mr. Baron maintains. Noise victims are often afraid to complain, he says, "because they don't want to be thought of as cranks and they can't prove the harm they are sensing."

However, more and more groups of citizens are raising their voices in efforts to preserve quiet. What then can you, an individual, do?

● Protest. Canvass your neighborhood; find out who else is bothered by the same noise sources. Contact your community organization or block association. If there is none, form one.

● Try to deal with the noise offender directly, whenever possible.

● Know where to complain. Find out if the city has a separate noise or environmental department. And if there are noise standards set by law

other than those implied in general nuisance statutes. These often prove unenforceable in the courts. If the laws exist, press for enforcement. If not, press the city council and the mayor to pass noise-abatement statutes setting definite decibel standards as other cities are doing.

● Engage the news media, business leaders, and elected officials in your fight for quiet. But be well-versed in the details of your particular noise problems.

● Also listen inside your own home. Does your way of living, of using tools and appliances, generate undue noise? Consider noise when buying equipment. And consider your neighbors when using equipment, making repairs, listening to music, or having a party.

Soundproofing installed

Continued complaints and collective citizen action can make a difference.

In New York City, for example, Dr. Emil Pascarella and his neighbors living in a historic lower Manhattan district were kept awake by the 24-hour-a-day racket from a nearby printing firm. After three years of concerted effort to get the city building department to enforce existing codes, plus \$7,000 in court legal fees, the printer was forced to put in soundproofing along the length of his building.

The protests of Citizens for a Quieter City in New York were also instrumental in prompting former Mayor John V. Lindsay to set up a noise task force which resulted in the formation of a city noise-abatement bureau and the setting of comprehensive noise standards. The city has also developed, because of citizen pressure, the "world's quietest" sanitation trucks. They will begin fleet operation this spring.

In Chicago, to cite a second case, continuing public agitation resulted in a night curfew for garbage collection.

"Noise is the price we pay for our own indifference," Mr. Baron contends. "A quieter world is possible, if we don't take noise for an answer."

Last of four articles.

OUT OF THE LABORATORY

Flower power in the space age

Today water hyacinths are considered a nuisance in the Southern United States. But space-agency scientists think the day may come when Southerners will be grateful for these fast-growing plants. While trying to clean up after various space-age activities in a laboratory in Mississippi, they discovered that water hyacinths remove harmful chemical pollutants from waste water effectively and cheaply. What's more, the scientists are testing ways to harvest these plants into something similar to natural gas.

Dr. Shaw puts the challenge directly when he notes that noise is a problem that "brings us face to face with the ultimate question of individual responsibility."

"Can a society as complex and energetic as ours truly flourish," he asks, "unless its members are individually willing to participate in solving its collective problems?"

A Wednesday column.

Readers question, columnist replies

By Robert Edwards
Transferring E Bonds

How may I leave uncashed Series E Savings Bonds to several beneficiaries? I do not wish to have the bonds reissued because I would not want to pay the accrued interest, and I'm not sure who will receive them. What should I do?

L. H. B.
Series E Bonds owned solely by you with no beneficiary noted can be left in an estate and their disposition detailed in a will. During the course of your estate's administration, the bonds may be paid to or reissued in the name of the appropriate legatees. Transfer of ownership through a reissue

moneywise

during settlement of an estate does not constitute a taxable event. However, if the bonds are paid to a beneficiary, the accrued interest becomes income to the recipient and subject to federal income tax.

If you should decide who is to receive your E Bonds, you may have them reissued without paying tax on the accrued interest as long as you remain the owner. The reissued bonds will then show you as owner and someone else as co-owner or beneficiary.

Trust for conveying assets

In a recent "Moneywise" column, you noted a properly drawn trust could reduce federal estate and state inheritance taxes. How is this possible?

Mrs. O. S.
Major tax benefits result when a trust permits use of the marital deduction for avoiding double taxation of a couple's assets — once when one dies and again when the spouse dies. For a single person a trust permits giving assets to heirs on a continuing basis to reduce one's estate. A charitable trust may also provide income to the principal going to a qualified recipient institution or organization at death. For a direct transfer of assets to two heirs at death, a trust reduces the cost of conveying through probate but has little other effect on estate or inheritance taxes.

Commercial paper
What is protection offered for investments through banks for higher interest rates than is paid on savings? These do not seem to be under FDIC. What is commercial paper?

F. D.
Only savings deposited directly in member banks are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) except for an extension to money market funds that hold certificates of deposit. Maximum coverage was recently increased to \$40,000 for individual accounts. The exact investments you refer to through banks are not clear, and you should ask your banker specifically if your investments are insured. If you are investing in commercial paper, you are not insured by FDIC. Commercial paper amounts to an unsecured note to a company other than a bank and is only as good as the credit of the company. Millions of dollars in commercial paper were lost when the Penn Central declared bankruptcy.

Keogh retirement plan
"What happens to the money invested in a Keogh plan when we

get the benefits? Do we pay income taxes? Are there tax-free annuities? Can we invest this money in savings or H bonds and still not pay income tax on the funds under a Keogh plan?"

Mrs. N. C. M.
Your husband, as a self-employed person, can set aside up to 15 percent or \$7,500, whichever is less, from his gross income yearly in a Keogh plan for retirement income. He cannot withdraw the money without penalty and tax until age 59½. Income tax is levied at ordinary income rates when he withdraws funds in installments. For a lump-sum withdrawal, income tax is levied under a 10-year averaging rule. Presumably, his income after retirement will be less than during his working years, thereby reducing tax liabilities.

Money put into a Keogh plan may be in insurance, mutual funds, bank-trusted plan, or U.S. Retirement Plan Bonds. To qualify for tax deductions, any of the plans must be in writing and approved by the Internal Revenue Service. Keogh funds may be kept in an insured savings account, but H Bonds do not qualify unless purchased through a directed bank plan and the earnings reinvested automatically. A local banker, broker, or insurance man can supply application forms for a qualified plan along with more information.

Necessity for probate

I am a widow and my savings are in certificates of deposit (CD) or other accounts on a loan company and a bank. My two daughters are included as joint owners on the accounts. At my passing must my estate be probated? Will an attorney be necessary?

Mrs. E. P.
If your estate totals less than a minimum for filing in your state, no action through the probate court would be necessary. Although joint ownership removes major assets from probate action, you should still have a valid will to account for property not in savings. The relatively minor cost of consulting an attorney during your lifetime could avoid more costly problems later.

Inappropriate investment

In 1968 I invested about \$10,000 with [blank] mutual fund when I was age 71. That fund for variable payments has now declined about one-third. I live on social security and occasional withdrawals from my savings which are down to \$2,500. What should I do with the mutual fund?

Mrs. L. W.
Putting your cash into a load mutual fund at age 71 appears to be an inappropriate investment for someone primarily interested in income. However, at the moment, you should continue to withdraw funds as needed from your savings. The fund will probably recover to a more marketable value before your savings are gone. At that time you could sell without paying another commission and put the proceeds into an annuity.

A Wednesday column

Readers are invited to send questions to Moneywise, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123. Only those of general interest will be answered here.

Noise: what you can do about it

By Robert C. Cowen

As the series by staff correspondent Monty Hoyt has reported, noise is a pervasive and complex environmental problem. But you don't have to wait for lawmakers, researchers, or regulators to do something effective about this annoyance yourself.

Edgar A. G. Shaw of the National Research Council of Canada and past president of the Acoustical Society of America aptly observes: "The accumulation of permanent noise-induced hearing loss could be brought to an end overnight were it possible to ensure that earplugs or earmuffs were worn wherever necessary."

While this in no way dulls the need to muffle the noisemakers, it does offer a simple, effective way in which individuals can deal with a noise problem. In this case, dangerous noise at workplaces.

There are other such simple measures, and common courtesy is one of the most effective. Snowmobiles and snow throwers, lawn mowers, chain saws, and many other outdoor appliances are an unmuffled annoyance in country or suburb. Loud parties, radios, or TVs play the same role

Research notebook

in cities. What was a nuisance yesterday can be overbearing today when unwanted sound is interfering with individual privacy and ruining sleep to what is sometimes a dangerous degree. Discretion and consideration for others in the use of personal noisemakers can do much to reduce this problem while waiting for manufacturers to tone down their products.

Defensive screening is yet another strategy you can take. Often, well-placed fences, walls, or thick plantings can cut down the traffic din which frequently is the main background noise in residential areas. Double windows on the street side of a house or apartment and other noise insulation also help.

Indeed, development of simple strategies of location and design to screen noise out of the home environment is a neglected research field. Two years ago, in an effort to alert researchers to this need, Richard H. Lyon of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology pointed out that "most of the ordinary processes of sound

propagation in the outdoors have obviously not had the degree of theoretical or experimental effort applied to them that the more [national] defense-related problems [such as underwater sound] have." The situation has not improved substantially since then. The Environmental Protection Agency and other interested agencies should put more effort into research to help individuals defend themselves against noise.

As Mr. Hoyt has reported and as Dr. Shaw explains in technical detail in the January issue of Physics Today, experts can devise technically feasible solutions to the noise problem in the long run. But along with the grand technological design, there must be an individual commitment to do what one can oneself to damp down the din.

Dr. Shaw puts the challenge directly when he notes that noise is a problem that "brings us face to face with the ultimate question of individual responsibility."

"Can a society as complex and energetic as ours truly flourish," he asks, "unless its members are individually willing to participate in solving its collective problems?"

A Wednesday column.

Quality clothing saves money

By the Associated Press

It costs more to produce the energy for a man to shave with hot water than with an electric razor, said Sally Martinez, special assistant to the New York regional administrator of the Federal Energy Administration. She spoke on an economic and energy panel during the recent Couture Press Week.

Miss Martinez also suggested hanging clothes on a line instead of using the dryer — to which Stanley Love, president of a children's wear company, took exception, since polyester knits need to be tumble dried to eliminate wrinkles. Designer Stan Herman declared, "There's something beautiful about wrinkles. They're human."

Quality accented

Miss Martinez also said, "We can let go of a lot of air-conditioning; not turn it on until it's 78 degrees."

The stated purpose of the five-member panel, moderated by Julia Meade, was to tell women how to buy clothes in 1975, "in view of today's economic and energy situations."

All agreed that quality is the prime thing to look for, not bargains.

because those may turn out not to be bargains in the long run. Vincent Monte-Sano, president of the New York Couture Business Council, advised women to turn clothes inside out in the store and check whether they're well made.

Carrie Donovan, senior fashion editor of Harper's Bazaar, suggested taking all your spring and summer clothes out of the closet before doing any buying. By laying it all out and looking at it, she said you'll see what you need to go with something else and you'll see what you bought over the last two or three years and haven't worn, so you can get rid of it.

Less impulse buying

She didn't, however, entirely rule out impulse buying, saying that sometimes the very thing you see in a store, like, and think you don't need but buy anyway, is the thing you get the most wear out of. But she said that in today's economy there should be less impulse buying, and not "discard everything and buy a whole new wardrobe for a new style image."

Mr. Love said that in the South, where warm clothes are less necessary, sales of dresses for girls have gone up as people realize that a child's dress is cheaper than a pair of slacks and a top.

Dr. Shaw

arts/books

One man gave the word for war

Too Proud to Fight: Woodrow Wilson's Neutrality, by Patrick Devlin. New York and London: Oxford University Press. \$19.50.

By Henry Wilkinson Bragdon

The causes of the entrance of the United States into World War I have been endlessly debated. Did this country go to war simply because her neutral rights had been violated by German submarines? To protect her economic investment in the cause of the Allies? Or to maintain the balance of power and preserve an "Atlantic community" menaced by Germany's imperial ambitions?

Lord Devlin insists that the answer to the riddle must be found in "the battle for the mind" of Woodrow Wilson. He has written a detailed and convincing study of Wilson's personality, of the influences that played upon him during the years the United States was a neutral, and of the processes whereby Wilson decided the United States must become a belligerent.

This is a long book and it makes demands on the reader. Devlin follows every twist and turn of the diplomatic game as the leaders of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States face the difficult dilemmas created by the conflict between traditional

international law and the ruthless imperatives of a war of survival.

Devlin genuinely admires Wilson and portrays him as a man who kept his head and sense of proportion in the face of close advisers, notably Edward M. House and Robert Lansing, urging him to aid England. Ultimately, though, Wilson was trapped by his fateful decision to hold Germany to "strict accountability" for neutral rights violated and lives destroyed by submarines. Once Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare, it was almost impossible for the President to back down. As Elihu Root remarked, "you cannot shake your fist and then shake your finger."

Devlin convincingly adds another dimension to Wilson's decision: that only by entering the war could the United States gain representation at the peace table and only as a belligerent could the President effectively use his influence to promote a better world order. He hoped to change the war from a crime into a crusade, and could not but see himself as one who in all humility would lead mankind to "a universal dominion of right."

A scary aspect of Devlin's book is his convincing argument that rarely if ever has it happened "that one man, living under a democracy, has had with his single voice to give the word for war." He portrays the President as extraordinarily isolated, temperamentally unable to carry on real discussion about public issues even with his closest advisers.

The work is not flawless. Devlin's penchant for striking phrases sometimes leads to inept or misleading metaphors. The narrative is sometime so intricate as to be almost impossible to follow.

But the virtues outweigh the faults. The argument has pace and is well knit. Devlin relates larger matters of economics, strategy, politics, to the day-by-day negotiations that he describes in patient detail. Above all, he is eminently fair-minded. He not only elucidates the personalities of the major participants but treats them all — including the Germans — with respect and compassion.

Mr. Bragdon is author of "Woodrow Wilson: The Academic Years," nominated for a National Book Award in 1968.

Watch on the cosmos

Sphere: The Form of a Motion, by A. R. Ammons. New York: Norton. \$3.95.

By Victor Howes

A. R. Ammons is a disarmingly modest poet. Disarmingly modest, that is, for a poet who tackles the universe as his subject.

With engaging self-deflation he calls "Sphere" his "magnum hokum," and invites the reader to "dip in anywhere" (Sphere is 1,380 lines around) and "go on until the attractions fail." The attractions seldom fail: the poem is in constant motion, shuttling between upstate New York and the far reaches of the galaxy, between lawnmowing, bird-watching, camping, and keeping a weather eye on the cosmos.

Half diary and half philosophic meditation, "Sphere" is the record of a poet's journey into spring.

(June 6 in the dusk) only few dozen flowers left on the honeysuckle bush, the flowers like the pink, sprung mouths of tiny vipers,

joined to the poet's search for the first principles of matter and form, unity and diversity, order and chaos. Winner of the 1973 National Book Award for his "Collected Poems, 1951-1971," Ammons was awarded the Bollingen Prize for "Sphere" in January 1975. It is a big, risk-taking poem. Says Ammons, "I'm sick of good poems, all those little roundies

splendidly brought off, painted gourds on a shelf; give me the dumb, debilitated, nasty, and massive, if that's the alternative."

He shows in "Sphere" that the alternatives need be none of the above. He proceeds by paradox and epigram: "One needs clarity to know what one is baffled by." "Who owns nothing has everything and who owns something has that." "The reader is the medium by which one work of art judges another."

He proceeds likewise by image and reflection. New York City can be grown over by birch brush: south of Scranton, birch has covered the slag and shale heaps (terrains

of conical spills), the crevices catching dust and leaves, roots and ice granulating edges: it will be lovely someday, if left alone, and have a brook.

Moving about his "Sphere," Ammons glances at the creation of the world, the forces of history, the pressures of living in the galaxy, the world, the city or the town: "It is a matter of learning how to move with balance among forces greater than your own."

Philosopher-poet Lucretius, visionary poets Blake and Wordsworth, American transcendentalists Emerson and Whitman all come to mind when reading Ammons. He has been accused of being abstract. Certainly he is not always easy reading. But ease is not a criterion of excellence, and abstraction is complemented by sharp observation, by "gulls gussing a clam shell," by "a mild May-evening thunderstorm, the winds spilling across the trees," by "an aphid resting in bugleaf shade."

To grasp "Sphere" both requires effort and rewards it, or as Ammons, again disarmingly, puts it, "I expect to promote good will and difficult clarity. . . I expect to give my friends who have found it impossible to love me grounds for further trials."

"Sphere" is perhaps one of those trials friends put us to. But it proves in the end to resist neither our understanding nor our love.

Victor Howes is a poet, essayist, and novelist who teaches English at Northeastern University.

"A milestone in television."
—N.Y. Times



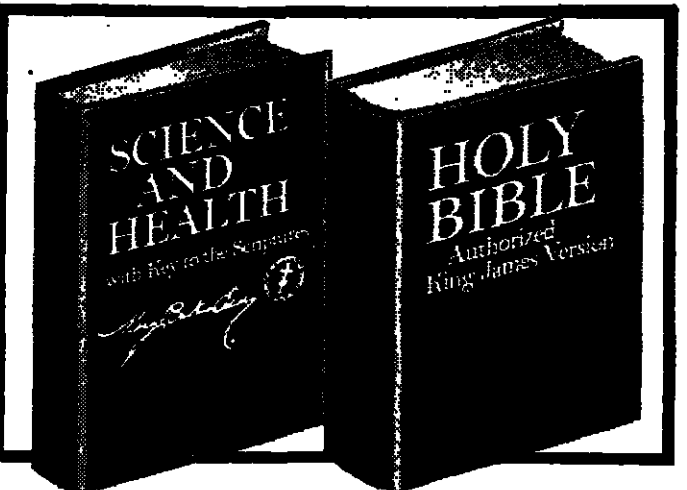
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Alan Bates talks with Brian Cox as James Bolan looks on in scene from AFT movie

'In Celebration' as play on film

By David Sterritt

Sometimes the American Film Theater isn't very American.

Take "In Celebration," one of this year's five AFT offerings. The play itself has never been produced in the United States. The cast members, led by Alan Bates, sport broad and authentic British accents. The filmmaker, Lindsay Anderson, is known as one of England's most distinguished directors, working both

on stage (largely with the Royal Court Theater) and in cinema ("This Sporting Life," "If . . .," "O Lucky Man").

Yet "In Celebration," as a contemporary play of major proportions, is well suited to the AFT's theater-for-masses program. Though originally written for the stage, it abounds in nuance and understatement — qualities which translate well into film terms. Moreover, its movie edition makes highly visible yet another work by playwright David Storey, the strikingly original and strikingly successful author of such respected dramas as "Home" and "The Contractor."

Like those other Storey works, "In Celebration" builds bit by bit. Its plot doesn't so much progress as accumulate. Detail piles on detail in a finely assembled mosaic of incident and emotion.

Not much "happens" in the usual theatrical sense. Three brothers return to their humble North-of-England home to celebrate their parents' 40th wedding anniversary. Bit by bit, they reveal who they are. Bit by bit, they cat-and-mouse with one another's emotions. Bit by bit, they come closer to examining some long-hidden childhood trauma that still troubles the family.

Unique stories

But — and here's what makes Storey's stories unique — the deeply buried traumatic material never does quite surface. Neither the brothers nor the parents let themselves go enough to spark a truly honest, and therefore potentially brutal, exchange. Hints hurtle through the air; suggestions of hidden meaning become positively electric. But the allusions never add up to revelation.

Like the characters, the audience is left somewhat in the dark as to what's really going on here. It's the exact

opposite of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf" — type drama. Yet, somehow, it's interesting — like coming in on the middle of someone else's family gossip.

The AFT version of "In Celebration" reunites the director and cast of the original British production. They all know the play inside out, and do an energetic job of laying its splintered surfaces before us.

Unfortunately, Mr. Anderson has faltered somewhat in filming it. His heavily edited visual style, cutting constantly from one close shot to another, sets up an annoying second rhythm that interferes with the rumble of Mr. Storey's words.

Still, the performances are knowing and assured, helping to restore the drama's low-key urgency. As adapted for the screen by Storey himself, "In Celebration" will play different areas of the United States and Canada, at appointed AFT theaters, on scheduled dates through May. (In New York, the AFT's home base, it is set for March 17 and 18.) Like all AFT productions, it will be screened a maximum of four times in each location, then locked away in some subterranean vault for the foreseeable future.

Price back at Met in new role

Also, Evelyn Lear in enjoyable recital

By Thor Eckhart Jr.

New York
Leontyne Price's appearances at the Metropolitan Opera House have been so rare in recent years, they are all events.

This year she appeared for three performances of her first new role in

any years: Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" — in a cast that featured tenor Alexander as Des Grieux, William Walker as Lescaut, and Fernando Corena as Geronte.

The production is now the oldest the Met uses, dating back to the pre-Bing

years. It still looks respectable, except for the rather unfortunate last act. Herbert Graf is credited with the production — designed by H. M. Crayon — but the direction looks too obvious and unimaginative to really be the work of the late director.

The young Manon is not exactly typecasting for Miss Price. In her second performance on Feb. 12, she looked as stunning as ever, and was in resplendent voice. However, when she must move about as the young ingenue, the prima donna peeks through all too regally. When she is stinging, immobile, this Manon becomes a moving heroine, indeed.

The second-act music was sung with breathtaking beauty and affective poignancy. Miss Price's "In Quelle Trine Morbide" was, in fact, the first moment the real Leontyne Price was audible, and for the rest of the evening her ability to communicate characterization with the voice was most persuasive. Other sopranos could act the role more convincingly, but there are few who could have sung it as gloriously.

The death scene — dangerous pitfall for most singers — was enacted with utter simplicity and understatement, a thoroughly convincing finale to a role one suspects is not really best suited to Miss Price. This great diva should be heard in more noble repertory.

In John Alexander the soprano had a vibrant, stylish partner. He is a credible actor, possessed of a very attractive voice and is a most considerate colleague. Each of his big moments was handled with fervor, taste, and a vocal brilliance to amply hold his own in such illustrious company.

Fernando Corena turned in another of his magnificent cameo performances as the old roue Geronte. Jon Garrison was a vigorous, youthful Edmondo.

In the Met orchestra pit, Peter Herman Adler conducted a craftsmanly performance after the first act, giving the singers plenty of room without losing much tension. In the first act he allowed the dense Puccini orchestration to swamp the singers. Otherwise, he was a paragon of restraint and professionalism.

The opera will be broadcast March 8 with Montserrat Caballe in the title role. And the great weakness of the performance is something the radio audience will not be privy to: sorry stage direction. Not all of the problems Wednesday night could be attributed to Patrick Tavernier but the overall amateurishness was surely not entirely the fault of the singers.

The Met should demand much higher work from their house directors.

Evelyn Lear

All recitals should be as enjoyable as the one Evelyn Lear gave in Alice Tully Hall Thursday evening, Feb. 13. The Metropolitan soprano, who is playing Alice Ford in the Met revival of Verdi's "Falstaff" starting March 10, knows how to present a recital that is as entertaining as it is satisfying.

She opened with eight familiar Schubert songs. Though she may not have plumbed the emotional depths of some of them, she sang beautifully and elicited plenty of feeling without analyzing and dissecting each word. Though Miss Lear has had some vocal difficulties in the past, most of these have cleared up and she is singing with great style and purity of tone.

After the first intermission, she offered Debussy's "Three Songs of Bilitis," effortlessly rendered, with a lovely feel for the dry, exotic, and often humorous edge with which the composer imbues the music. Five lovely Faure songs concluded the section.

Miss Lear emerged, after the second intermission, in a simple white blouse and long black skirt, to afford a more casual atmosphere — and sang some of her favorite songs, including folk, Yves's "Serenity," "I Am Ashamed the Women Are So Simple" from Cole Porter's "Kiss Me Kate," and a hauntingly effective "Send in the Clowns" by Stephen Sondheim from "A Little Night Music." She chatted with the audience between numbers, and gave introductions to each song. It was good to hear just how well "Broadway" fitted in with everything else: would that more American singers included some of the best songs in the musical literature in their recitals.

Miss Lear and her admirably solid accompanist, Martin Katz, emerged after several bows to offer three Viennese encores, including a striking "Villia" from Lehár's "The Merry Widow" closing what proved to be a delightful evening of song and a fine showcase for Miss Lear's vocal talents.

Antal Dorati receives award

Antal Dorati, music director of the National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D.C., was recently awarded the Cross of the Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres by the French government. The French Ambassador, His Excellency Jacques Kochanski-Morisset, presented the medal.

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sports

If young Joe Restic plays for Yale... a father-son dilemma

By Gregory M. Lamb
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass. A recent report that young Joe William Restic, a talented high school football player, was headed for Yale, has sparked the imaginations of Ivy League football fans and conjured up the age old fascination of father vs. son. How would these two react facing each other across a football field?

Actually, before that can happen, young Joe William will have to attend Yale and, the truth of the matter is,



he's far from having that decision made. In fact, his choice may not be known until April, when Ivy League schools announce their acceptance lists.

But Joe William, who at 6ft. 2in., and 175 pounds was a standout quarterback and safety at Milford High School in Milford, Mass., has visited the Yale campus. He has talked with Yale football coach Carmen Cozza who is eager to have Joe William enroll there. "It would be super for us," says Cozza. "He is an outstanding athlete and an outstanding young man. We rate him as one of our top football prospects."

Would scout objectively

What would it be like for coach Restic to face his son across the field? How would he feel?

"I would have to assess him," says

Restic calmly, "his strengths and weaknesses as a player, objectively, as part of the opposing team."

But for Joe Restic, the father, coaching against his son would not really be his greatest difficulty. "The tough part of that experience would be knowing that your son will be playing his games each week at the same time your team is playing theirs."

As it is, Restic has seen his son's career only on film because of their conflicting schedules. "I would like to share that (football) experience with my son — as most parents would." Both Restics agree that no pressure has been put on Joe William to attend — or not attend — any one school.

Father's advice to recruit

"My only advice to him has been that you have to be very fair and very open with all people involved. If you do commit yourself [to a school], you have a moral and ethical obligation [to that school]."

"It's a tough time for a young man... sometimes you feel very fortunate that people are so interested in you... (but at the same time)... with that comes responsibility, the responsibility of making the 'right' decision."

One school still on Joe William's visiting list is Harvard University. He should have no trouble finding the campus. "I've decided to save Harvard for my last visit," he says. "I

Quote...

Golfer gives baby bat

Pro golfer Jerry McGee, new father of a baby boy, is already offering son Mike some parental guidance. Says Jerry, "I kept reading all that stuff about Catfish Hunter and his big contract so I went right out and got a little baseball bat and put it in the crib."

Perfectly terrible shooter

Dennis Awtrey, center for the Phoenix Suns, surprised to learn he had gone 0-for-7 in field goal attempts in a game earlier this season. "I wasn't aware I'd had a perfect night."

can just hop in the car with dad some Friday when he's coming in and stay over for a weekend."

It will be a quite different but equally challenging dilemma for the Restics should Joe William attend Harvard. How can a coach judge the relative football talents of his own son on a team with 60 or 80 other players? Will fatherly affections influence his otherwise good judgement?

One of the most famous instances of

father-coaching-son occurred: this past season when the University of Southern California's John McKay used his son, J.K., as a starting wide receiver. Restic talked to McKay and feels he knows what he could expect.

"What I would fear most," says Restic, "and what coach McKay feared, would be making it too hard on my son in an effort to show that I didn't favor him. And that's not really fair to him. He should be judged

objectively just as you would any player on the team."

"Fortunately, in McKay's case, his son had tremendous ability. It was pretty clear to everyone that they would be playing. They feel they went through the experience very well."

Restic admits that his son "does some things very well" on the football field. It's clear that he believes his son could be put in a game without any misgivings and that he's more than

willing to take on the "special challenge" of coaching him.

But to have Joe William trot out for Yale? That's a different problem. Would it be more than any good Harvard man could stand?

Somehow, you have to feel that even if a certain young athlete did become Yale's hero against Harvard behind the scowl on the face of the Harvard coach would be a smile of fatherly pride.

Unsettled Red Sox not pennant material

By Phil Elderkin

Winter Haven, Fla. The 1975 Boston Red Sox, in automotive terms, appear to be a warmed over version of last year's oil-burning model, which finished third in the American League East.

There is still plenty of chrome to turn the heads of fans, meaning people like Carl Yastrzemski, Luis Tiant, Bill Lee, Dewey Evans, Rico Petrocelli, Rick Burleson, etc. The Red Sox will be an

Change of pace

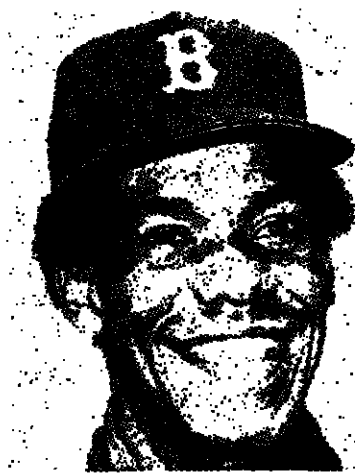
exciting team, especially in Fenway Park. And they will probably score a ton of runs.

But to rate them anywhere near their two chief AL rivals, the Baltimore Orioles and the New York Yankees, is a mistake. The Orioles and the Yankees are set ball clubs, whereas Boston Manager Darrell Johnson probably will be experimenting with his personnel right up until the start of the regular season.

After pitchers Tiant and Lee, it will be a scramble to see who goes into rotation for the Red Sox. Management is hoping that Rick Wise, who won 18 games as recently as two years ago with the St. Louis Cardinals, can come back from a shoulder injury. If Wise can throw again with the same velocity he showed in the

National League, Johnson can count on at least 15 more victories. But Rick will have to produce early or find himself in the bullpen.

The No. 4 starter could be either left-hander Rogelio Moret or right-handers Reggie Cleveland



Roger Moret

or Dick Pole. Moret, who is always described as having a major-league arm, was the object of half a dozen fishing expeditions by rival teams this winter. The New York Mets, for example, wanted him badly.

So if Boston wouldn't trade Rogelio for shortstop Bud Harrel-

son, maybe they are finally going to start him. "Moret can be a big winner if he ever learns how to run a ball game," says fellow Latin Tiant. "I tell him, but sometimes he don't listen so good."

Cleveland, who reportedly was 20 pounds overweight most of last season, is a pitcher who has never quite reached his potential. The line on Reggie is that he has to work regularly to be effective and finding a spot for him early in the season may be difficult.

Pole has an excellent fastball and if new pitching coach Stan Williams can somehow teach him to throw a big-league change of pace, Dick has a chance to sneak ahead of both Moret and Cleveland. Otherwise, he probably will have to get his experience by working long relief out of the bullpen.

Boston's No. 1 fireman will again be Diego Segui, who was overworked last year, but whose 10 saves were still the most by any Red Sox pitcher.

Johnson would like to play an outfield of (left to right) rookie Fred Lynn, Rick Miller and Dewey Evans.

Lynn, outstanding defensively, is a line-drive hitter who came up late last season to bat .419 in 15 games for the Red Sox.

Miller, now that Johnny Pesky seems to have straightened out his wing, hopes to bat around .280.

And Evans, who doubled his runs-batted-in totals last year with 70, now seems to have enough confidence to at least flirt with the 100 mark.

Carl Yastrzemski (35) will play first base this year — and only first base. Another .300 season is indeed possible for Yaz, who is in good enough shape to play 150 games. Rico Petrocelli, who had a great first half in 1974 and a terrible second half, expects to be more consistent. But whichever way Rico goes, the Red Sox don't seem to have much behind him.

If rookie Steve Dillard, with the question mark arm, can play shortstop, Rick Burleson starts at second base. Otherwise, Burleson opens at shortstop, with either Dillard or Doug Griffin at second base.

Jim Rice, who hit 25 home runs last year at Providence, R.I., probably will be Boston's designated hitter. But Tony Conigliaro, who hasn't played major league baseball since 1971 with the California Angels, says he can beat him out.

The key man for the Red Sox, however, will be catcher Carlton (Pudge) Fisk, who is trying to come back from leg surgery. Fisk, despite missing 110 games last year, was still Boston's fourth leading home run hitter!

Summing up, the Red Sox have too many ifs to be considered a real contender.

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The Monitor's daily religious article

A new kind of love

Almost everyone agrees that love for neighbor, universalized, would solve mankind's problems. As Colley Cibber, the 18th-century poet and dramatist, put it, "Love's the weightier business of mankind." But the real effectiveness of love depends upon its kind; and definitions of love vary from the grotesque to the sublime, from the sensual to the spiritual, and in point of fact not every kind of love will solve problems for mankind or for the individual.

The love that does solve problems is based on God, divine Love, not merely on the human qualities we generally commend, such as kindness, empathy, or compassion. One can wonder if Jesus meant more than is commonly assumed when he said, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another." Was the commandment "Love one another" new? It hardly seems so. Jesus, as a Jew familiar with the teachings of the Hebrew Scriptures, would have been very well aware of Moses' bidding to the Israelites: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." And of course such statements are common to other great religions of mankind.

But Jesus said more than this. He said: "As I have loved you . . . love one another." Here was something new, a distinctive kind of love, founded on an understanding of the perfection of God, who is Love, and of man in His likeness. Love, irrespective of human circumstances, not dependent upon human kindness, empathy, or compassion — certainly not upon the mortal state even at its best — is the love that will solve all problems for the individual and for mankind.

We could compare this kind of love to the love that a mother may have for a child whose face is so dirty she can hardly recog-

nize him: she loves the child, not the dirt, and she loves him irrespective of the dirt!

Man is the image and likeness of God, as the first chapter of Genesis so definitely states. Christian Science explains that this man — spiritual man, not the mortal sense of man — is good and perfect, wholly lovable. Obviously, no sensible person can look at the human scene and at the world of events and believe that it is all good and perfect: there is too much disease and unhappiness and evil of all kinds to make such a belief supportable. But Christian Science teaches that the evil we humanly see and feel, like the dirt on the child's face, does not alter the spiritual reality — the real man in God's likeness.

This is by no means a merely theoretical position. It is an idea that has "healing in his wings" for the individual and for mankind. It is the foundation of Christian Science healing.

"Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

To be steadfast in maintaining our assurance of the perfection of God and man, in the face of apparent arguments to the contrary, is to experience Christian Science healing. It is to live the kind of love Jesus taught — the kind of love that knows the child beneath the dirt on his face, that knows the man of God's creating, irrespective of the elements of evil that would hide reality from the spiritually unenlightened. It is to really solve problems.

¹She Would and She Would Not, Act I; ²John 13:34; ³Leviticus 19:18; ⁴Malachi 4:2; ⁵Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 261.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

[This is a Spanish translation of today's religious article]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página
(Generalmente tres veces al mes aparece una traducción al español)

Una nueva clase de amor

Casi todos están de acuerdo en que si el amor por nuestro prójimo fuera universal, resolvería los problemas humanos. Como el poeta y dramaturgo del siglo XVIII, Colley Cibber, lo expresa: "El amor es el asunto más importante de la humanidad." Mas la verdadera eficacia del amor depende de su clase; y las definiciones del amor varían de lo grotesco a lo sublime, de lo sensual a lo espiritual, y, de hecho, no toda clase de amor resolverá los problemas de la humanidad o del individuo.

El amor que si resuelve problemas está basado en Dios, el Amor divino, no meramente en las cualidades humanas que generalmente alabamos, tales como la bondad, la simpatía, o la compasión. Uno bien podría preguntarse si Jesús exigió más de lo que comúnmente se supone, cuando dijo: "Un mandamiento nuevo os doy: Que os améis unos a otros; como yo os he amado, que también os améis unos a otros." ¿Era nuevo el mandamiento "que os améis unos a otros"? Apenas parece serlo. Jesús, como judío familiarizado con las enseñanzas de las Escrituras hebreas, tiene que haber estado muy consciente del mandamiento de Moisés a los israelitas: "Amarás a tu prójimo como a ti mismo." Y, por supuesto, tales declaraciones son comunes a otras grandes religiones de la humanidad.

Pero Jesús dijo más que esto. Dijo: "Como yo os he amado. . . [amaos] unos a otros." Aquí había algo nuevo, otra clase de amor, fundado en una comprensión de la perfección de Dios, que es Amor, y del hombre a Su semejanza. Un amor que prescinde de circunstancias humanas, que depende solamente de la condición espiritual del hombre, no de la bondad, simpatía o compasión humanas — no por cierto del estado mortal, aun en su mejor expresión. Este es el amor que le resolverá todos los problemas al individuo y a la humanidad.

Podríamos comparar esta clase de amor con el amor que una madre puede tener por un hijo cuya cara está tan enlodada que apenas si puede reconocerlo; ella ama al hijo, no al lodo, y lo ama prescindiendo del lodo!

El hombre es la imagen y semejanza de Dios, como el primer capítulo del Génesis lo afirma tan definitivamente. La Ciencia Cristiana⁵ explica que este hombre — el hombre espiritual, no el concepto

mortal acerca del hombre — es bueno y perfecto, totalmente digno de ser amado. Es obvio que ninguna persona sensata puede contemplar la escena humana y los acontecimientos del mundo y creer que todo es bueno y perfecto; hay demasiadas enfermedades y desdichas y toda clase de males para que tal creencia pudiera encontrar apoyo. Mas la Ciencia Cristiana enseña que el mal, que humanamente vemos y sentimos, como el lodo en la cara del niño, no altera la realidad espiritual — el hombre verdadero a la semejanza de Dios.

Por supuesto que esto no es meramente una posición teórica. Es una idea que trae "sanación en sus alas" para el individuo y para la humanidad. Es la base de la curación en la Ciencia Cristiana.

"Mantened vuestro pensamiento firmemente en lo imperecedero, lo bueno y lo verdadero, y traeréis éstos a vuestra experiencia en la medida que ocupen vuestros pensamientos," escribe Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana.

El mantener firmemente nuestra convicción de la perfección de Dios y el hombre, ante los aparentes argumentos en contra, es experimentar la curación en la Ciencia Cristiana. Es vivir la clase de amor que Jesús enseñó — la clase de amor que reconoce al hijo a pesar de la capa de lodo que llevara en la cara, que conoce al hombre de la creación de Dios, prescindiendo de los elementos del mal que quisieran esconder la realidad a los no iluminados espiritualmente. En esto consiste verdaderamente la solución de los problemas.

¹She Would and She Would Not, Acto I; ²Juan 13:34; ³Levítico 19:18; ⁴Malacías 4:2 (según la versión King James de la Biblia); ⁵Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras, pág. 261.

⁶Christian Science pronunciado Cricshen-Sálena.
La traducción al español del libro de todo de la Ciencia Cristiana, Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras por Mary Baker Eddy, con el texto en inglés en página opuesta, puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o pedirse directamente a Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Información respecto a la donde literatura en español de la Ciencia Cristiana puede solicitarse a The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law. Galatians 5:22, 23



Photograph from Henri Cartier-Bresson's book "About Russia," published by Viking Press, Inc., New York. ©1973 Henri Cartier-Bresson

"Fishing on a frozen river around Kidekcha" (U.S.S.R.) 1972: Photograph by Henri Cartier-Bresson

A Russian Winter

The vista is an expanse of whites. The river snow is the softest white. The sky on the horizon is a grayish white. They merge with one another, their point of juncture marked only by a slightly grayer smudge of distant trees.

The snow effaces individuality. Its equalizing white enhances the Russians' beloved "prostor," or "space." It unifies the landscape, erasing every patch of pasture or clump of willows that in summer would arrest and focus the eye.

Life is slower, less fluid and more passive than in summer, when the Volga is in constant shimmer and its procession of steamers and barges holds the promise of adventure just around the bend. Now the currents still pulse through this "Mother of Rivers," but they are hidden, hinted at only by one endless fissure in the ice and covering snow.

In response to the deceleration, winter's fishermen do not bob and sway with the waves but sit motionless, their backs hunched against the wind, guarding the holes they have

drilled in the ice. Very occasionally one activist makes the rounds of his several holes on a motorcycle, but this is the exception. His fellows do not violate the rhythm of hibernation.

To the fishermen, winter is no grace of transformation of their drab countryside, but a recurring fact of life that demands endurance and resignation. Ultimately spring will come, but for now one must wait and be frugal in exertion.

At the river's edge rows of willows display a lace of branches in russet silhouette. In rolling fields beyond them, grass stalks, relics of autumn, etch a random pattern in the snow.

A mile or so downstream there is a village, its presence shown by the multiple planes which the white roofs carve against the gray trees and sky. The settlement does not intrude on nature but subsumes itself to the land and sweep of snow. The village must produce smoke, but it is invisible, absorbed at once into the bank of cloud.

There is no sun, nor is there likely to be at this time of year. During the rare moments when it does appear, it is wan, not radiant. It fashions tiny sparklers of falling snowflakes. It gives shadow and dimension to the river's winter waves of drifted snow. Fleeting it may even clear a strip of pale blue sky. But it does not dazzle. And it retreats swiftly, returning the earth to its gray-white monochrome.

In the woods are tracks of elk, hare, and bear — and of the wide skis used by the hunters who pursue them. The tracks lead to hope of water, to the river's edge or to hollows that are marshes in the spring. Now and then magpies chatter, or a woodpecker drums importantly. The fresh snow is hillocky, muffling bushes and burrows.

Clearings alternate with denser groves. Pine boughs are weighed down by tufts of snow. Birch twigs are ebony, stretching up from vertical rose-white trunks with peeling paper skins. Whenever the wind

penetrates, the wood's frozen tree-tops creak.

The easiest paths lead out again to the Volga, past large triangular beacons that in summer beam their bearings to the riverboats. The land slopes down to the Volga, and the distant shore issues its perennial lure.

A cluster of reeds bends away from the prevailing winds, with tassels bowed. The snowbound earth and snow-laden sky become one in the compass of Russia's winter.

Elizabeth Pond

When summoned to proceed

Standing on the brink of a Red Sea
(yet to be once more miracled apart)
how the flesh shrinks, how the breath's drawn in.

For why leave? Why step out from
this solid shore, this inexorable halt
where all that befalls (however cruel) at least will come
in a known form, from a recognized source?

The waters stretch, drown-deep, ahead.
Nothing can be seen across the heave of them.
No Promised Land:
no glades, no groves
no vineyards sweet

with their ripening fruits, or fields gleaming
from afar with corn. . . .

One stares out, breath caught in throat.

Nothing is there! Nothing at all —

Only when the trembling foot is set
in the very break of surf on shore
do the waves rear back, like jasper walls!

And a whole great enterprise come clear.

Doris Peel

Yehudi Menuhin on 'Art as life'

I look upon great works of art not only as isolated gifts and benefactions from heaven but also as high points emerging from a continuing living process. It is upon this view that I base my belief in art as hope for humanity.

Art is, as I see it, a representation — an intensification — of life, much as a chess game is a miniature representation of the ebb and flow of battle. In art, as in life, the elements of predictability and surprise are delicately balanced. Of course, proportion must precede surprise. Spontaneity, surprise, improvisation are only inspiring and liberating when they occur upon the secure foundation of a base rhythm or a projected order of proportion or both. It is the wobble in the potter's wheel that accounts for the slight irregularity of a vase — the imperfection is deeply touching, for it testifies to the fallibility of a particular pair of hands. The great artist allows his inspiration a certain free rein, which, emerging from his supreme discipline, is a reminder of a human abandon, impulse, and surrender.

We are today surrounded — indeed, fenced in — by right angles set along interminable lines: In the United States a national north-south and east-west grid accounts for the streets and buildings of most cities. Americans are the first to recognize the asymmetrical, free-form beauty of Venice, old Bologna, Mykonos, or old Paris. Venice looks no different in reality than it does in the paintings of Canaletto, Guardi, and Turner. Art holds out a hope for the future if we will allow our cities to be designed by artists instead of by engineers — if we will take into our calculations the artist's conception of space and time and the musician's conception of time and melody.

Thus, before we can allow ourselves hope, we must have faith and charity.

Perhaps one day the artist in man will dominate man the political animal. Let us never forget that the bigger units of administration only serve to organize, apply, and develop what man alone, the individual in the unique cultural environment, creates. It is the smaller and smallest unit that has vision and that creates, the larger that applies but cannot create. Ultimately, it is upon the individual we depend. Perhaps it is thinking very far ahead to say so, but eventually the nation-state must cede part of its autonomy both to the larger world unit and to the smaller neighborhood-community. On one hand, there must be international cooperation in various fields — food, pollution, space, resources. On the other hand, the nations must encourage regional autonomy — languages, dialects, art, music, theater, dress, diet, way of life, and all human, humane, and cultural activities.

I do not doubt for a moment that humankind will find creative alternatives to rigidity, and I do not doubt that art will play a functional, pragmatic role in our salvations. This is, at any rate, my faith — a faith strongly grounded in the traditions that have bequeathed us Michelangelo's Moses, Rembrandt's Night Watch, Chagall's Cathedral, and Bach's B Minor Mass — or Henry Moore's King and Queen, Picasso's Pierrot, the Sydney Opera House in Australia, and Bartok's string quartets.

Excerpted from Saturday Review/World

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Yehudi Menuhin

A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Wednesday, February 26, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

State of the courts, 1975

Chief Justice Warren Burger is performing an important service with his annual "state of the judiciary" talks, in which he stresses the practical needs of the American legal system.

The Chief Justice doffs his customary judicial reserve on these occasions and speaks as an advocate for his profession.

In his message before the American Bar Association in Chicago recently, he took Congress to task for passing a "speedy trial" bill but failing to provide the money or manpower to implement it. He asked for another \$10 million and 65 new judgeships to help handle the burgeoning federal court caseload.

A Senate subcommittee suggested over a year ago that less than half this number of judgeships be created, but the enacting legislation has not emerged. While Congress might well want to deliberate slowly over more radical proposals that come from the judiciary (such as the one to create a special panel of judges for screening out cases headed for the Supreme Court) it ought to consider swiftly the Chief Justice's modest requests for the wherewithal to run a competent federal court system. With all the talk on Capitol Hill and elsewhere about how the U.S. system of rule by law brought the country through the test of Watergate, it is extraordinary that the Chief Justice must take to the public his case for adequate congressional support.

Justice Burger spoke with equal candor about other aspects of the legal system. Despite the adoption of stiffer disciplinary codes in many states for curbing lawyer misconduct, and greater emphasis on ethics courses in law schools, Mr. Burger charged that the legal profession has "hardly

scratched the surface of the problem."

Leon Jaworski, former ABA president as well as former Watergate special prosecutor, strongly seconded the Chief Justice on this point at the Chicago meeting: "What constitutes my overriding concern," he said, "is the attitude of indifference exhibited to the preservation of the profession as one of trust and honor not only by lawyers who have practiced at the bar for decades but as well by those who are entering the profession in current times."

The Chief Justice added to his earlier complaint that perhaps half the country's lawyers are not competent to take on serious cases. He said the influx of young, unseasoned lawyers into federal courts due to the rise in case loads threatens to make the courts a "bush league facility for the training of trial lawyers for private practice."

Many signs point to a rebound in the American legal profession's vitality in the wake of the Watergate scandals, which involved so many lawyers in criminal action. Law schools are receiving more than two applications for every classroom seat. And the Justice Department happily notes it can choose from among 3,000 applications from June law school graduates in filling only 130 expected openings.

The state of a nation's judiciary, however, must be nourished by more than the recruitment of young talent in response to recent dramatic legal and courtroom action in Washington. As Mr. Burger indicates, the more mundane issues of the number of judgeships and adequate salaries, as well as procedural reforms, determine how effectively such talent is put to work.

To the rescue of Cambodia

It is deeply saddening to watch the ordeal that now confronts the people of Phnom Penh. The Communist insurgents have blockaded the city on land and by water and are slowly choking it. Occasional rockets now fall on the capital to add to the tension. Economically, the city is gripped by inflation, making it impossible for people to afford the food there is.

The Ford administration says that without added American military and economic aid the government of Lon Nol will collapse in a relatively short period of time.

On humanitarian grounds alone, one can only support Washington's decision to airlift some 17,500 tons of rice to the city in the next 30 days. The funds reportedly will be diverted from arms to food.

This will only help alleviate the immediate problem, however. To get at the rice supplies outside Phnom Penh the Cambodian Government forces must open up the Mekong River to convoys, and this will require an enormous amount of ammunition.

Hence Congress must decide

soon whether to grant the administration's request for an additional \$220 million in military assistance. Even this sum would not assure "victory" — or eliminate the long-range aid problem — but it apparently would enable the Cambodians to weather this particular assault.

It is hard to believe that the lawmakers will not appropriate at least some portion of this sum. Politically they do not want to assume responsibility for the fall of Cambodia. And surely they must recognize that, having done much to drag that tiny land into a war it did not want, the United States has a responsibility there.

American war-weariness is reflected in Senator Humphrey's question to a high State Department official: "Isn't there a time to say 'This is a loser' " and end military aid to Cambodia? To which the official replied that such a decision was up to the Cambodian Government. "For us to make it for them is not necessarily the way we led them to believe it would occur."

Indeed it was not.

Rockefeller on the move

Old joke: "Th' vice-presidency ... isn't a crime exactly. ... It's like writin' anonymous letters." (Mr. Dooley)

New reality: For the first time a United States president has given a vice-president what amounts to a significant measure of control over a segment of the White House operational apparatus. Two staunch associates of Vice-President Rockefeller — James Cannon and Richard Dunham — have been appointed to head the 30-member staff of the Domestic Council. Mr. Ford is said to approve Mr. Rockefeller's concept of the council as a body for analyzing and proposing solutions for future problems.

Old joke: All a vice-president has to do is preside over the Senate, but once he's found the way he seldom has the time.

New reality: Vice-President Rockefeller not only has found the way to the Senate but he has been presiding vigorously — even before the expected admission of television cameras to the Senate chamber. In the fight over the filibuster, Mr. Rockefeller has been highly visible in aiding the reformers who would make a three-fifths vote sufficient to cut

off a filibuster, rather than the statutory two-thirds.

One doesn't have to agree with the reformers' position to recognize a vice-president taking more than routine interest in his job. "He's boned up," as Senator Mansfield said, "and he's become aware of what the rules mean, and his study is paying off."

The Domestic Council and Senate episodes will have to be followed by solid evidence that Mr. Rockefeller's appearance of clout really is clout — if he is eventually to be judged as a vice-president who breaks the mold of ineffectuality.

But they are hints that, as many had hoped, Mr. Rockefeller's energies would not be submerged by taking the second-fiddle job he had always disclaimed. In his public statements, he has leaned over backward not to undercut his boss or usurp his limelight. But he is not relaxing into obscurity, nor does Mr. Ford apparently intend to let this happen to his nominal future running mate. Politics aside, Mr. Rockefeller should be allowed to continue to use his talents to keep the vice-presidency from sliding back into the joke books.

The Communists are at the door again. Can you send more chairs, tables, etc.



Point of view

Too late for shuttle diplomacy?

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington
The outlook in the Middle East is still perilously uncertain and it is no help to pretend otherwise.

Reports suggest that Secretary Kissinger is making some headway in his patient efforts to try to bring Israel and the Arab nations nearer together. But, candidly, not very much.

His step-by-step diplomacy is averting war for the present. That's something. It is buying time. But it remains to be seen whether that time is being used to get ready to negotiate or to get ready to renew the fighting.

Among the specialists, there is basic disagreement over what negotiating approach will have the best chance of getting a settlement which will not just increase the time between wars but which will produce a genuine peace.

Secretary Kissinger is the gradualist, and it is certainly too soon to say that he cannot succeed. But the steps which Kissinger's diplomacy has been able to persuade the adversaries to take leave them a long way from their destination.

This is why there are qualified people inside and outside the government who believe that the shuttle talks with the U.S. as a go-between have exhausted their value and that the better way is for the Israelis and the Arabs to try a collective negotiation where everything will be put on the table.

The Arabs want to recover their lost territory — understandably. The Israelis want security against future attack — understandably.

Obviously nothing but the most limited, tentative agreements can be reached until each side accepts the substance of these two objectives and puts them into a treaty commitment with adequate guarantees.

Then why not begin to negotiate the ingredients of a solid peace instead of negotiating the ingredients of another truce?

There are great difficulties in negotiating anything short of a total settlement, and the nub of them is right here:

Israel wants a written Arab commitment ending all belligerency in return for some pullback in Sinai.

The Arabs want a total pullback before they are prepared to give such a commitment.

Some compromise may well be possible, and if anyone can bring it off, it is Kissinger. He has the ear of both sides. He has won the confidence of both sides.

He did make some progress in his recent trip.

"Israel softens demands on Cairo," one headline read after the Secretary's talks with the Israelis.

"Sadat stresses flexibility," another headline read after the Secretary's talks with the Egyptians.

But President Sadat is not the roadblock. Syria is the main roadblock. Sadat has staked his future on making peace with Israel. He wants to succeed. He needs to succeed. If he fails he will almost certainly be replaced by someone whose policies will be less conducive to peace. But the Arabs will not make peace with Israel one by one, and it seems almost certain that Egypt will not dare to try to do so. Syria has to be satisfied or there can be no settlement.

This is why the negotiations are at a critical point. Early progress is imperative.

Kissinger will be going back to the Middle East next month. This will likely be his last try in his step-by-step approach. One must hope and pray that he will succeed.

But this is no time to stop at a way station. The urgent, overriding need is settlement, not just a renewed truce — a settlement which will benefit both sides.

Peace has its risks — and they are worth taking.

Mirror of opinion

When airlines meet mountains

Amid the welter of complex technical data emerging from current hearings on the Dec. 1 crash of a Trans World Airlines plane near Washington, one simple conclusion is becoming clear and inescapable: The 92 people aboard the jetliner, all of whom perished, were the victims of an ambiguity in the rules.

It was a gusty, rainy Sunday morning, and Flight 514 was inbound from Indianapolis, Ind., and Columbus, Ohio, to Washington National Airport. Diverted from National to Dulles International Airport in nearby Virginia because of the weather, the flight was "radar-vectored" — directed by ground controllers to head toward the entry point for final approach by following a path somewhat off the regular preliminary track. At 11:04 a.m., as Flight 514 neared the pattern entry point at a 7,000-foot altitude, the controller at Dulles told the pilots that they were cleared for an approach.

To the controller, and according to

some passages in regulatory manuals, that meant that the plane could start heading down to an 1,800-foot altitude only when it reached the checkpoint some distance ahead. To the pilots, based on their experience with common practice, it meant that they could begin their descent right away. They did so.

Five minutes later, still several miles short of the checkpoint, Flight 514 slammed into the west side of 1,800-foot Weather Mountain.

Obviously, there were many factors at work in the crash. First, the pilots clearly, but the controller's did not, and he was unaware of its existence. Second, the pilots might reasonably have checked with the control tower to verify what altitude was safe. Third, controllers have long argued that their job is too demanding and therefore risky to people in the air. Doubtless, more problems will surface before the hearings are done.

Readers write

Croatian 'nationalists'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

After reading the three recent articles by Eric Bourne on Croatia and Yugoslavia, one gets the feeling that everything in that country is well since Tito purged the Croatian "nationalists." Unfortunately, it is not so.

What was at stake in 1971 was whether the republics would succeed in wresting more controls from the federal bureaucracy in Belgrade or not. Notwithstanding Mr. Bourne, the deposed leaders worked within the system — there was no question of any of them desiring to break up Yugoslavia. The desire was to restructure the country so that its nondominant nations finally would get the feeling that the common state was in their own interest, too. They point out time and again that the reforms had to be undertaken while Tito is still alive to avoid the turmoil after his disappearance.

This is why the coup of 1971 was so ill advised and dangerous. It convinced many people that the only way they could improve the position of their particular nation was to break the country up.

Instead of digging into real problems facing Croatia and Yugoslavia (large unemployment, return of large numbers of unemployed migrant workers from abroad, balance of payments disaster, general uneasiness over strengthening of "discipline" etc.), Mr. Bourne chose to interview Mrs. Planinc. Mrs. Planinc and her associates were brought to power by Tito's military action. What did he expect that she would tell him? And what could she? Without public support, and without any tangible force behind her, she is a toy in the hands of the federal bureaucracy.

In summary, the real problems of the country did not go away with the purge of those leaders — who identified them and tried to do something about them.

The centralist faction in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has a poor record in leading the country, and precious few new ideas except force. It is not in our own interest, or in the interest of Yugoslav nations, to push for more centralization in that country. "At least adequate central watchdog control in the interest of efficient government" means something entirely different to the nations of Yugoslavia than to Mr. Bourne. Given a "president for life," one of the largest standing armies in Europe, huge internal security forces including secret police, one political party, no free elections, "democratic centralism," and "dictatorship of proletariat," how much more is needed for "an adequate central watchdog control" in a multinational country?

Joseph T. Bombelles, PhD
Professor of Economics
John Carroll University

Cleveland

Kissinger and Congress

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Mr. Harsch's analysis of the Kissinger-Congress struggle is too important a subject for dismissal in a dozen short paragraphs.

Congress is a blunt diplomatic instrument; the State Department and its secretaries should wield this power, obviously. Mr. Harsch, however, fails to probe deeply enough for the reasons behind present congressional reactions. These do not lie simply in Vietnam. In part they concern the increasingly adverse results of a general failure by the Department of State and its leaders to recognize that inputs of economic and military aid into foreign countries are political inputs; that when these inputs are great and the recipient countries are of modest size and development, the political results of such inputs can be both adverse and overwhelming, constituting, in them-

selves, serious and unilateral interference by the United States in the internal affairs of foreign countries against democratic process of any ilk. It must fall to the State Department and Dr. Kissinger to plan and execute some strategy of counterbalance to this interference. Either the problem has not been recognized or its solution has not been forthcoming.

It appears to me as a former State Department official that Congress's recalcitrance re recent Kissinger-supported aid requests to Turkey, Vietnam, Korea and, perhaps, elsewhere reflects a long-term and growing dissatisfaction with the recognition and the handling of such problems.

Gregory Henderson
Cambridge, Mass.

Soviet exodus

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I am, like most citizens of a democratic world, entirely in favor of giving the Jews complete freedom to leave the Soviet Union. But I don't see why such leave should not apply to and any all person, Jewish or gentile, Greek Orthodox, Armenian, or others, equally.

We cannot know how many Soviet citizens have wished to emigrate, but there are doubtless thousands, perhaps millions, among whom will be many of those threatened with arrest for dissent, who would naturally prefer exile.

To find a new homeland is not always easy in an overcrowded world, but that problem belongs to the various nations, not to the U.S.S.R. An American has leave to settle in any country that will have him, without stigma. Why, then, this particularization on but one element in Russian society as a lever toward detente?

Ernest Bacon

Professor Emeritus
Syracuse University
Orinda, Calif.

On 'Watergating' Congress

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It was with a feeling of considerable frustration that I read your editorial "Kissinger and Congress" and "Proper scrutiny of U.S. spies."

During the great Watergate epic your columns and editorials spent a fantastic amount of time and space spelling out the sickness in Washington. I'll admit that you certainly weren't alone.

I am a reader who has always felt, however, that "Watergate," while real enough, was, like a stage play, projected much bigger than life. I believe that the confused electorate became so anxious to make a change that the voters did not pause to consider what they were getting for their trade.

I sincerely pray that you will not be obligated to write many more editorials so critical of our new Congress. But my hope is rather for form. I fear that I'm going to be subjected to much more frustration.

Santa Monica, Calif. E. E. Leonard

'Britain's choice'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I feel on this occasion I must write to say how grieved I am to think that the Monitor in "Britain's choice" by Joseph Harsch should base its findings for the future of Britain upon the sole motive of narrow self-interest.

I find this article to be exploring a no-man's-land where every door to progress seems barred. Is there no alternative to "go it alone" as Mr. Harsch terms it? Is Britain being asked to set at naught its own example of individual self-government among nations and the dearly won liberty engendered thereby? Or is it to be sold for a mess of pottage?

London Helen E. Quislow

Women's aspirations

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Reading Cindy Ware's recent letter concerning the caring for children in the Monitor was like experiencing a breath of fresh spring air. For some time I've been considering writing to express my dissatisfaction at the lopsided picture the Monitor presents of the aspirations of the modern woman. As a college-educated mother of three I'd like to present another view.

Where are the writers who are writing for time, energy, and commitment going into quality relationships? My conclusion is that the main spokespersons for the women's lib movement have not been speaking for me, and neither has the Monitor. How about a creative series of articles on women who are combining the elements needed for ongoing relationships with personal fulfillment and exciting living for themselves? There are many modern, liberated women who want to make their homes more than just motel stops.

Ms. Pleasant, Mich. Ann Zahnleiser

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.